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Supplement No. 2 To The 1963 World Agricultural Situation X

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE  
Washington, D.C.

## TIME REFERENCES

Crop statistics refer to a calendar year; live-stock statistics to a split year (July 1 to June 30); crop and livestock combinations, to a split year; and trade references to either a calendar or split year, depending upon country. The split year is identified with a diagonal stroke such as 1961/62. Hyphens, such as 1961-64, indicate averages or totals for several years. In the WORLD AGRICULTURAL SITUATION split years and averages were both identified by hyphens.

Based on information available as of October 31, 1962

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# 1963 Western Europe Agricultural Situation

## Introduction



Western Europe continues to be the fastest growing advanced economic area in the Free World. <sup>1/</sup> Prospects are excellent for continuation of this growth in 1963 although probably at a lower overall rate than during the last 2 years. Some differences in growth rates among the countries of the area also are likely to continue this year. Growth in 1962 was strong in all of the larger populated countries except the United Kingdom and Spain. But Spain showed signs of increased economic activity. Several of the smaller populated countries such as Austria, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, and Greece also experienced rapid growth.

During 1961 and 1962 output in several countries began to be limited by plant and equipment capacities and the available labor force, both domestic and foreign. Labor shortages were particularly noticeable in Switzerland, Netherlands, West Germany, France, and northern Italy. Pressures to increase wages mounted and substantial raises in rates occurred in several countries. As 1962 moved toward a close, internal developments, chiefly the rise in internal consumer demand, constituted a larger portion of the stimulus to economic growth than exports, which showed some slackening--particularly in respect to capital goods.

In some countries Government actions to combat or counteract a tendency toward cost and price inflation were taken. In some areas where productive capacity appeared to have caught up with demand, more tariff cuts occurred than a year or two ago.

Since costs and sales were not moving up together, continued investment to expand plant capacities and increase labor efficiency can be expected in 1963, with greater emphasis on productivity. Nonetheless an overall tightness is likely to continue in the labor market accompanied by pressure for higher wages. Consumer demand for food and other goods likely will continue to rise strongly.

The rate of growth in the nonagricultural sector was greater in all countries than in the agricultural area between 1950 and 1960. (See Figures 1 and 2.) This situation is characteristic of advanced countries. When

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<sup>1/</sup> For countries discussed see Table 1.

consumer demand for food is reasonably well met expansion occurs in demand and production for nonfood products and services.

But there has been a steady growth in agricultural output since 1950 in Western Europe, except Sweden. Measured in constant prices gross agricultural product increased over the decade at rates varying from 5.5 percent for Norway to 55 percent for Greece. <sup>2/</sup>

## WESTERN EUROPE

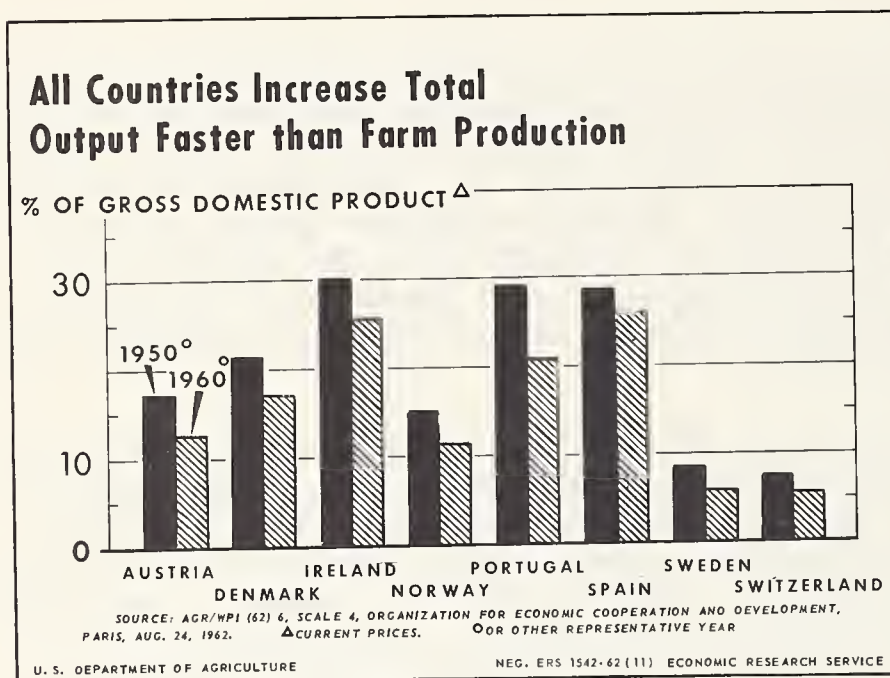


Figure 1

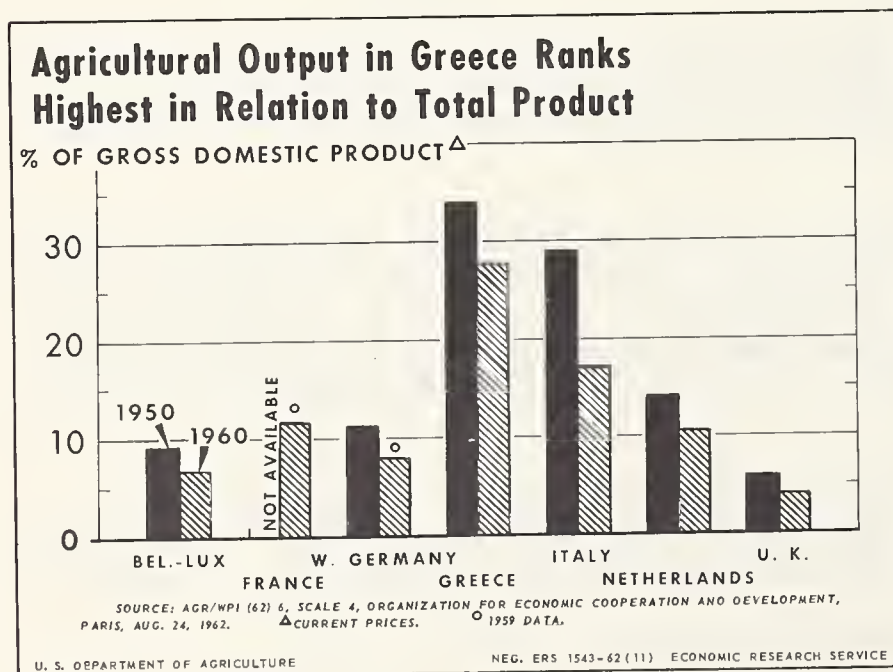


Figure 2

During this period, the population increased, but the number of people engaged in agriculture declined in almost all countries. In 1960, the lowest proportion of employment in agriculture, as a portion of total employment, was 4 percent in the United Kingdom, and the highest, 49 percent, in Greece. Output per man in agriculture rose substantially between the beginning and the end of the decade and probably will continue to rise strongly in some countries. Yet agricultural net income appears to be growing at a slower rate than income in the nonagricultural sector.

Dietary changes are apparently still continuing. Increases in energy content of the diet are occurring in the low energy countries such as Portugal, Spain, Greece, and parts of Italy. In the countries with medium to high energy diets there is an upgrading of the diet with substitution of higher valued

<sup>2/</sup> Note on Agriculture and the Growth Target, OECD, Paris, Oct. 1962. AGR(62) 50, p. 5.



vegetables, fruits, and animal products, for lower valued vegetables, cereals, and potatoes. 3/

Agricultural production in Western Europe in 1962/63 is expected to reach a new record level despite adverse weather conditions in some countries during the planting and growing season.

The index of net agricultural production is forecast at 121 (1952/53 to 1954/55 = 100) compared with 117 for 1961/62. (See Table 1.) The increase in the index of aggregate production is large enough to allow for the normal population gain and to permit a three-point increase in the per capita production index from 110 to 113. This index for 1962/63 is five points above the level of the previous record production year 1960/61.

Large increases in output occurred in 1962 in West Germany, France, the United Kingdom, and Austria. Smaller gains were reported from Spain, Portugal, and Norway. Italy, Greece, and Sweden reported substantial declines in production; other reported changes were small.

Western Europe in 1962 had a bumper wheat crop, and despite some damage to corn, a larger tonnage of feed grains than in 1961. Wheat production is estimated at 48.2 million short tons and feed grain production, including rye, at 55.1 million tons compared with 37.5 million and 55.8 million tons, respectively, a year earlier. Total production of the three major feed grains--barley, oats, and corn--showed little net change. Smaller outputs of corn and oats were offset by a larger barley crop. Production of rye, largely used for feed was also up from 1961.

Production of potatoes and all fruit was off a little from 1961 and substantially down from 2 years ago. Deciduous fruit output was higher than 1961 and citrus was lower. Olive oil output was also down but rice production was up a small amount.

Production of beef and veal in 1962/63 is expected to increase about 5 percent but the gain in pork will probably be only about 2 percent. Very small increases are estimated for both poultry meat and eggs. Milk production may total 2 percent lower than last year, interrupting the upward trend. Most of the reduction is expected to occur in France and Italy with small declines also estimated for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.

Agricultural imports into Western Europe during 1962/63 will continue at a generally high level, but some changes from the 1961/62 pattern seem likely. The bumper wheat crop in the area may result in some decline in imports of quality (high protein, or hard) wheat for blending with domestic supplies.

Increased exports of soft wheat from Western Europe to other parts of the world are likely. A record quality of West European grown wheat may be fed

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3/ Food consumption data exclude spoilage and cooking losses, table wastes, and additional losses between retailer and consumer, but include wastes from farm to retailer, or products utilized for nonfood use such as seed, feed, or industrial use.

Table 1.--Western Europe: Indices of agricultural production, total and per capita, by countries, prewar and 1960/61 to 1962/63 1/

(1952/53 to 1954/55 = 100)								
Country	Total				Per capita			
	: Prewar:	: 1960/61:	: 1961/62:	: 1962/63:	: Prewar:	: 1960/61:	: 1961/62:	: 1962/63:
			<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u>			<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u>
Austria	: 94	129	129	137	97	127	127	135
Belgium	: 74	114	111	112	78	109	106	106
Denmark	: 77	113	118	117	91	108	112	110
Finland	: 81	116	119	117	105	109	110	107
France	: 83	123	116	124	88	117	110	117
West Germany	: 84	124	113	123	103	112	102	110
Greece	: 85	120	141	135	103	113	131	125
Ireland	: 91	109	107	108	90	113	111	112
Italy	: 80	116	124	119	90	112	119	113
Netherlands	: 73	130	129	130	91	119	116	116
Norway	: 81	111	106	109	95	104	99	101
Portugal	: 79	120	115	119	94	113	102	104
Spain	: 93	114	111	115	109	108	105	106
Sweden	: 80	91	94	91	92	87	90	87
Switzerland	: 87	119	122	124	102	107	108	108
United Kingdom	: 63	117	118	124	68	113	113	118
Total Western Europe	: 81	119	117	121	92	112	110	113

1/ Excludes food produced from imported feed. 2/ Preliminary.  
3/ Forecast.

to livestock in 1962/63 within the Common Market area. 4/ Common Market trading regulations and policies probably will not encourage the movement of denatured wheat for feed use from one member country to another during 1962/63. Denatured wheat (soft wheat converted to feed) likely will not constitute a major competitive element in the feed grain markets of countries other than the one in which the wheat is produced. This probably will be particularly true in France, the major wheat producer and exporter in Western Europe.

Some decline in total feed grain imports is expected into Western Europe during 1962/63 from the 1961/62 level. This may be attributed to: a slightly larger level of domestic feed grain production, including rye; probably heavier use of wheat for feed in 1962/63 than during 1961/62; and some building of feed grain stocks prior to August 1, 1962, in anticipation of the new Common Market regulations. These factors are expected to offset the continued increase likely in livestock numbers in the area and the reduction of root crops anticipated for livestock feed.

4/ See Common Market Situation, p.7.



Since the United States is a major source of feed grains imported into Western Europe, its exports to the area probably will be smaller than in 1961/62. Two-thirds of the total exports of U.S. feed grains in recent years, have gone to Western Europe.

Import demand for vegetable oils should be greater in 1962/63 than in 1961/62 because of population growth and continuing economic expansion including rising consumer income. An additional element of strength in the import market for oilseeds and oils is the substantially lower level of olive oil output in the Mediterranean countries of Western Europe. U.S. soybean exports to Western Europe should be larger in 1962/63 than in previous years but expansion of exports of soybean meal, if any, will be limited since the larger crush of imported soybeans will yield larger domestic supplies of meal and domestic supplies of feed grains are larger than in 1961/62.

Because of larger domestic production, import demand for fresh apples and pears will not be as strong as in 1961/62, but, on the other hand, may not be much weaker. Demand for canned deciduous fruit continues to rise and will probably be reflected in larger imports than in 1961/62.

Technological changes continue to occur in Western European agriculture. The most notable change is the continuing reduction in the agricultural labor force <sup>5/</sup> despite continued increase in overall agricultural production. Mechanization continues to advance both in field work and in work done in and around farm buildings. Some consolidations of small farms have occurred and in some countries a stepped-up attack has been launched upon the problems of very small farms and of divided and scattered parcels of land being worked by the same farm family. Definitive data showing current average farm size are not available but there are indications that the average farm size in most West European countries is somewhat larger than a few years ago and is continuing to increase. Capital investment in farms is rising, particularly in respect of farm machinery and equipment.

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<sup>5/</sup>See country sections for details.



# THE EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET: PRESENT AND POTENTIAL

Excluding African and Other Associates



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Figure 3



# Common Market

## SITUATION



Although the Common Market (European Economic Community or EEC) came into effect January 1, 1958, the six members, France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg, <sup>6/</sup> (See Figure 3.) were not able to agree on the main outlines of a Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) until January 1962. Since the second of the three 4-year transitional stages leading to full integration was scheduled to begin January 1, 1962, the handling of agricultural matters was, in general, one full stage behind the handling of many nonagricultural issues in the evolution of the Common Market. By way of contrast, it may be noted that on July 1, 1962, EEC duties on nonagricultural products in internal trade had been reduced to 50 percent of 1957 levels. This was 18 months ahead of schedule. A complete abolition of quota restrictions on internal trade in nonagricultural products also had occurred. Duties on internal trade of an agreed list of farm products had been reduced by July 1, 1962, to about 35 percent of 1957 levels. Also the second step toward achievement of a common external tariff, originally scheduled for September 31, 1965, will occur, instead on July 1, 1963, more than 2 years ahead of schedule.

Progress likely will be made during the second and third transitional stages toward creation of a common market in agricultural products. Full agricultural policy harmonization is scheduled for the end of 1969. Some trading regulations became effective July 30, 1962, and several more will become effective probably before mid-1963. The regulations issued last July covered wheat and flour, feed grains, eggs and poultry meat, fruits and vegetables, pork carcasses and live hogs, and wine. Forthcoming are regulations on milk and dairy products, beef and tallow, rice, lard, and pork products.

The major features of the underlying policy and of the trading regulations which have appeared include control of farm products by marketing authorities; direct and indirect establishment of common internal prices; removal of barriers to internal trade; and import control exercised directly through quantitative restrictions or indirectly through variable import levies, fees, or stipulated minimum prices. Additional proposals have been made covering establishment of quality standards and harmonization of plant and veterinary health regulations. Finally, there are proposals for use of funds, accrued through import regulations, for export subsidies, for financing internal market price support, and for securing improvements in the structure of agricultural production within the Community.

<sup>6/</sup> An agreement of association between Greece and the Common Market became effective November 1962.



The most important issue in these developments for U.S. agricultural exports is the future impact on agricultural imports by the Community of internal price and external trade actions taken by the Common Market in the evolution of the Common Agricultural Policy. The trade stakes involved are substantial. During calendar year 1961 U.S. farm product exports to the Common Market were valued at about \$1.1 billion. It has been estimated that about 30 percent, by value, of these exports are now subject to variable import levies. About 90 percent of this value is concentrated in wheat, flour, and feed grains. 7/ The remainder is represented by poultry meat. During the GATT tariff negotiations concluded at Geneva in March 1962 the United States sought from the EEC (1) concessions in the common external tariff on agricultural products which would permit healthy trading relations between the EEC and the United States and (2) ensured access to EEC markets for U.S. agricultural exports covered by the Common Agricultural Policy. 8/

"Under the agreement ultimately concluded, the EEC made tariff concessions on farm products accounting for over \$700 million of U.S. agricultural exports to the Common Market in 1960. These concessions cover such major products as cotton, soybeans, tobacco, tallow, hides and skins, and certain fruit and vegetable products. On cotton and soybeans, duty-free bindings replace tariffs in some of the member countries. A reduction in the common external tariff on tobacco was obtained which will result in lower tariffs being applied by Germany, the major market in the Community for U.S. tobacco exports. For tobacco and vegetable oils, which together accounted for exports in 1960 of about \$125 million, the EEC has entered into understandings with the U.S. on future negotiations for the further reductions in the common external tariffs. These concessions cover about 70 percent of U.S. farm exports to the EEC in 1960." 9/

In addition to tariff concessions on U.S. farm products the EEC agreed to reconsider the matter of trade access in the near future for wheat, corn, grain sorghums, poultry, and rice.

Since grain production in recent years has utilized 45 percent of all EEC cropland and since livestock and livestock products constituted nearly 70 percent of the total value of EEC farm production the ultimate level of common grain prices is the most important single factor affecting EEC production, trade, and consumption of agricultural products. Ultimate levels of grain prices were under discussion in January 1963, and may be decided in the spring of this year. Since there is a considerable range in prices between French levels, lowest in the EEC, and West German levels, highest in the EEC, the issue will be difficult to resolve. The United States and other interested countries have urged the Common Market authorities to adopt moderate grain price levels. High grain prices would stimulate further and possibly large increases in EEC grain production and would be reflected in higher livestock product prices, thus hampering further increases in consumption of livestock

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7/ Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States, Economic Research Service, USDA, Oct. 1962, p.1.

8/ The European Common Market and U.S. Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA, Dec. 1962, p.7.

9/ Ibid, p.7.



products. The United States also has urged the Community to adopt a generally liberal agricultural policy in other respects, chiefly in matters of trade, as a contribution both to the strength of the Free World and the furtherance of the economic well-being of its own people.

It should be noted that in the evolution of the Common Agricultural Policy many trade restrictions likely will disappear. Several already have partly or completely disappeared since the end of July 1962 when the first EEC trading regulations became effective. Among these are import quotas, grain mixing regulations, and State trading. The issue is whether, on balance, the agricultural policy being developed, and the devices by which it is implemented, will encourage expansion in farm product trade or discourage or prevent such expansion. For the large group of commodities in which fixed duties are the major factor, U.S. exports to the EEC are expected to increase. In respect to those commodities affected by the developing Common Agricultural Policy little adverse effects on U.S. exports in 1963 are expected with the exception of poultry meat and flour. This issue for coming years, however, is in doubt.

It is still too early to measure with any degree of confidence the changes in farm product trade which may be attributed to the Common Agricultural Policy. U.S. exports of poultry meat and flour to the EEC have been sharply reduced in recent months but U.S. feed grain exports are much more likely during 1962/63 to be influenced by the higher level of EEC production than by the trading regulations effected at the end of July 1962.

Looked at from the angle of EEC members themselves it may also be remarked that no major shifts in trading patterns have thus far occurred which can be attributed chiefly or entirely to the Common Agricultural Policy. France, the leading agricultural member of EEC, has yet to experience significant increases in farm product exports to other member countries as a result of the CAP.

With respect to West Germany, the leading farm product importer in the EEC, the situation, while unclear, does permit some comments. It appears that the overall degree of trade liberalization has diminished somewhat since mid-1962. For grains, import prices were in December 1962, higher relative to prices of domestic grain than in the recent past. Thus far import commitments do not indicate a shift toward increased grain purchases from other EEC countries. Reports do indicate that in August and September the EEC member states, primarily the Netherlands, considerably increased their hog exports to West Germany. Imports from Denmark, Sweden, and Poland, previous heavy suppliers, declined. It is expected that during 1963 some shifts in imports of poultry meat in favor of EEC suppliers may occur.

Reference should be made to potential expansion of the EEC which, viewed, in its fullest extent, could conceivably cover almost all of Western Europe. In this context, the U.S. farm exports in 1961/62 increased to about \$2.2 billion annually. This is about one-half of total U.S. exports of farm products for dollars. The United Kingdom, largest of the applicants, took nearly one-half billion dollars of U.S. farm product export in fiscal 1962. It appears very unlikely that the United Kingdom, if current negotiations are successfully concluded, can enter the Common Market prior to January 1964.



# SITUATION BY

## Country



### AUSTRIA

Austrian agricultural output in 1962/63 is estimated at about 6 percent above the good output of the preceding 2 years. However, agriculture's share of the gross national product continues to decline. Including forestry, this share was 12.3 percent of a total GNP in 1958 of \$4.9 billion and down to 11.3 percent of \$6.2 billion in 1961. The largest increases in 1962/63 output are expected in coarse grains, fodder crops, live animals, and meat production. Increased numbers of animals have been responsible for a 2 percent annual increase in feed requirements during recent years which has been met, primarily, by imports.

From 1957/58 to 1962/63 agricultural production increased annually nearly 4 percent a year on the average. In spite of a relatively stable population, domestic food requirements have increased. The average Austrian food consumption level at slightly above 3,000 calories per person, per day, is among the highest in Western Europe. The average diet is high in livestock, poultry and dairy products, cereals, fats and oils. Agricultural production, however, has increased faster than the increase in domestic food consumption. For example, Austria has had an increasing exportable surplus of beef animals annually since 1958 and a stable exportable surplus of dairy products.

The agricultural land area is being slowly and steadily reduced because of an increase in nonagricultural use. A reduction of about 20,000 acres annually during 1956-60 has lowered the amount of land devoted to agriculture to 7.02 million acres.

Crop production: In 1962, production of the more important crops remained near the previous record high reached in 1961. The 1962 production of 2.5 million tons of grain was practically equal to the bumper crop of 1961 and 11 percent above the previous 5-year average. Total bread grains produced in 1962 were 778,000 tons of wheat and 515,000 tons of rye. The production of high protein wheat increased to 165,000 tons in 1962 from 115,000 in 1961. Corn and oat harvests dropped slightly in 1962 to 200,000 and 366,000 tons, respectively. Barley and mixed coarse grains increased slightly to 613,000 and 36,000 tons, respectively.



Potato harvest in 1962 was down to 3.6 million tons from a 1961 harvest of 4.2 million. Sugar beet production increased; refined sugar extraction is expected to reach 240,000 tons in 1962/63, up from 213,000 tons of the previous year.

The 1962 tobacco crop is estimated at 440 tons which is about 80 percent of the 1961 crop and less than half of 1960 production of 932 tons. The decrease in tobacco production was primarily due to crop losses caused by blue mold infection. Fresh fruit production, mainly apples and pears, was down slightly from the 1.1 million tons of the previous year.

Livestock production: The composition of the livestock population continued to change. Numbers of horses, sheep, and goats declined slightly to 135,000, 169,000, and 149,000 head respectively for December 1961. Cattle numbers, by contrast, increased by 2.9 percent to 2.5 million head for 1961, while hog numbers remained stable at 3.0 million head. Dairy cattle numbers declined to 1,128,000 in 1961, a 4 percent reduction since 1955. Greater emphasis on "baby beef" cattle was a factor in increasing beef cattle numbers to 1,328,000 in 1961 from 1,122,000 in 1958. Numbers of beef cattle slaughtered increased almost 50 percent between 1958/59 and 1961/62.

For the first 6 months of 1962 the Austrian livestock industry supplied more meat to the domestic market than ever before in the postwar period. During this period meat exports also increased over the 1961 level. In 1961/62, 3.1 million hogs were slaughtered, producing 242,000 tons of meat. However, in 1962 pig numbers were expected to be down about 5 percent because of lower pig prices. Beef and veal production should reach 154,000 tons in 1962/63 compared with 143,000 tons in 1961/62. Production of eggs and poultry meat is expected to increase about 5 percent. Other meat production is forecast about the same as in 1961/62.

As has been the case in recent years there is an over-abundance of milk. Production for 1962/63 is forecast at 3.2 million tons, a 2 percent increase over the previous year. However, present indications are that for 1962/63 production and consumption of milk and other dairy products will be better balanced and exportable surpluses should not present as great a problem as in the last few years.

Agricultural inputs: The agricultural labor force has decreased by about 1 percent per year since 1957. In 1961 it was estimated at 23 percent of a total labor force of 3.65 million people. In recent years there has been a trend for the small farmers and agricultural laborers to take jobs in industry. The decrease in the agricultural labor force has been partially offset by an increase in mechanization. Tractor numbers have risen from 78,900 in 1957 to 134,000 in 1961.

The annual average rate of increase of fertilizer usage in the last few years has been around 9 percent. In 1961, 103 pounds of plant nutrients per acre of arable land were used, placing Austria ninth among West European countries.

Since 1957 almost 316,000 acres of land in small scattered plots have been exchanged by farmers in order to make small farms more compact. In addition, over 7,000 acres of unproductive land have been improved annually. Long-term credit measures have been introduced to assist low-income farmers to purchase additional land and make farm improvements.

Foreign trade: Feed grains, bread grains, fats and oils, and fruits and vegetables were the most important of Austria's agricultural imports. These commodities in 1961/62 accounted for 81 percent of the total value of agricultural imports with bread and feed grains making up more than half of this total. Italy was the main source of supply, furnishing fruits, vegetables, rice and other cereals. Imports of coarse grains for 1962/63 may reach 525,000-550,000 tons, up slightly from 1961/62. Corn will represent the major share, about 358,000 tons, up slightly from 1961/62. The United States may increase its 1961/62 share (52,000 tons) of the Austrian corn market this season. Since production of high protein wheat increased in 1962, wheat imports mainly from Canada in the 1962/63 crop year are expected to decline to about 33,000 tons, about one-third less than the previous year.

Imports of lemons, oranges, bananas, and tomatoes are increasing as a result of an increase in disposable per capita income. Spain, Italy, and Hungary were the main suppliers to the Austrian fruit and vegetable market in 1961/62.

Austrian controls on agricultural imports cover a wide range of items. Included are grains, major livestock and dairy products, edible fats and oils, most kinds of fruit and vegetables, practically all prepared foods, tobacco, agricultural seeds, etc. Bread grains, coarse grains and milled products made from these grains are State-traded. Grain imports are made by public tenders which frequently specify Eastern Bloc countries as sources of origin with the United States, Argentina, and South Africa as alternatives. Liberalization to the dollar area included only cheese and cottage cheese, plus an import quota of 880 tons for poultry meat in 1961/62. All other items are under license control.

The most important Austrian agricultural exports were live animals, practically all beef, dairy products and forage for cattle to West Germany and Italy.

Agricultural exports, which represent only 5 percent of total export value, increased to \$62.2 million in 1961 compared to \$56.7 million in 1960. In 1961, 51,426 head of slaughter cattle were exported. Cattle exports in the first 6 months of 1962 reached 58,200 head; for the entire year the total may be about 70,000 head. In recent years Austria had a surplus of low protein wheat. In 1960/61 and 1961/62 about 55,000 and 37,000 short tons, respectively, were denatured for livestock feed and another 41,000 and 106,000 short tons of low protein wheat respectively, were exported.

The United States, not an important market for Austrian agricultural products took about 1 percent of Austria's agricultural exports in 1961/62. The U.S. share of the Austrian agricultural market is declining. In 1961 agricultural imports from the United States amounted to only 8.8 percent of the total agricultural imports, compared with 13.1 percent in 1957 and 9.8 percent for 1957-61.



## BELGIUM

Belgium is a small country with a dense population and an intensive agriculture. Approximately 80 percent of the nation's foodstuffs are produced domestically. Feed grains, fruits, fibers, and fats are the principal agricultural products imported. Surpluses of sugar, eggs, and meat are produced and exported.

Total agricultural production is expected to increase slightly in 1962/63 with the greatest increase in livestock products. Gross agricultural product has been declining in relation to gross domestic product. In 1950, it was 9 percent and had decreased to 7 percent in 1960.

Belgium has a relatively high level of average per capita calorie intake of about 3,000 calories per day. In recent years, changes in the diet have been more in the nature of shifts in composition to preferred food items than in increased caloric consumption. A tendency for lower per capita intake of pulses and potatoes has been apparent. Total meat consumption per capita in 1962 was 107 pounds per person, an increase over the 1961 level of 103 pounds per person. Beef increased from 45 pounds per capita to 50 pounds, while pork decreased slightly during the period. Consumption of poultry meat was 16 pounds per person in 1961 compared with 15 pounds per person in 1960.

Crop production: Wheat production in 1962 increased 8 percent over 1961 and 6 percent over the 1956-60 average. (See Table 2.) Wheat acreage has increased over the previous year but is still slightly below the average for the 5 years 1956-60; and yields, already at a high level, have not greatly increased. Total feed grain area, in 1962 was 746,000 acres compared with 774,000 acres in 1961. Oat and rye production continued to decline due to reduction in area. However, the area planted to barley increased.

Domestic production of sugar beets for 1962/63 is estimated 26 percent below the 1961 crop, and 35 percent below the large production of 1960. Lower sugar beet production in 1962 is the result of both a reduction in area and lower yield per acre. Potato production continued to decline in 1962 due to decrease in area.

Vegetable production for 1961 was 977,740 short tons and for 1962 is estimated at 992,000 short tons. A large portion of the Belgium vegetable production was for the export market.

Total fruit production has shown a decreasing trend. Apples accounted for about one-half of the tonnage and have shown a steady decline in recent years. The apple crop was estimated in 1960 at 181,000 short tons; in 1961, 143,000 short tons, and in 1962, 128,000 short tons. The production of other fruits has remained stable during this period.

Livestock production: Production of beef and pork the most important of the meats, rose slightly in 1961/62 and another increase is expected for 1962/63. Poultry meat production, however, has shown the most increase. (See Table 3.)

Table 2.--Belgium: Acreage, yield, and production of principal crops, average 1956-60, 1961, and 1962

Crop	Acreage	Yield	Production
	1,000 acres	Bushels per acre	1,000 short tons
Wheat:			
Average 1956-60	535	52.7	846
1961	510	52.0	796
1962	511	56.0	858
Rye:			
Average 1956-60	173	45.2	219
1961	108	43.6	132
1962	94	46.8	123
Barley:			
Average 1956-60	257	62.9	388
1961	299	62.0	451
1962	315	70.8	536
Oats:			
Average 1956-60	408	83.2	543
1961	337	90.6	490
1962	307	93.1	458
Other grains:			
Average 1956-60	29	--	25
1961	30	--	21
1962	30	--	23
Potatoes:			
Average 1956-60	220	1/195	2,150
1961	179	1/218	1,950
1962	150	1/227	1,705
Sugar beets:			
Average 1956-60	156	2/17.6	2,752
1961	154	2/19.3	2,979
1962	141	2/15.6	1,949

1/ Yield of potatoes is cwt. 2/ Short tons per acre.

Table 3.--Belgium: Production of principal livestock products, average 1956-60, 1961/62, 1962/63

Year	Beef and veal	Pork	Mutton and goat	Horsemeat	Poultry	Milk	Eggs
	- Million pounds -					- Million -	
Average 1956-60	415	484	5	n.a.	100	8,721	2,797
1961/62	434	449	4	34	144	8,713	1/3,000
1962/63 1/	440	462	4	n.a.	162	8,880	3,000

1/ USDA estimates.



Breeding sow numbers as of May 1962 were 9 percent higher than at the same time the previous year. Similarly, milk cow numbers were 3 percent higher in May 1962 than for the same month in 1961. (See Table 4.)

Table 4.--Belgium: Selected livestock numbers, average 1956-60, 1961, 1962

Year	: Cattle	: Hogs	: Sheep	: Horses	: Chickens <u>1/</u>
	: - - - - - <u>1,000 head</u> - - - - -				
Average 1956-60	: 2,545	1,534	110	185	16,000
1961	: 2,708	1,759	86	141	16,000
1962 <u>2/</u>	: 2,816	2,075	<u>1/</u> 80	134	16,000

1/ USDA estimates. 2/ Preliminary.

Agricultural inputs: The active agricultural population in 1960 was 30 percent less than the number in 1950 and declined from 10 percent to 7 percent in proportion to the total active population during this period. Agricultural production, however, continued to expand. A part of this increase was due to increased capital expenditure. Capital expenditure as a percentage of Gross Agricultural Product at factor cost for Belgium increased from 9 percent in 1950-52 to 10 percent in 1959. Tractors, which represented a part of increased capital on farms in Belgium, increased at a rapid rate. In 1956, there were 29,542 tractors on farms while in 1960 there were 44,188. Commercial fertilizer usage is expanding in Belgium. In 1960/61, 395,000 short tons of actual plant nutrients--nitrogen (N), phosphoric acid (P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>), and potash (K<sub>2</sub>O)--were applied compared with 384,000 tons in 1959/60 and 377,000 tons in 1958/59.

The 1959 census indicated a decrease in number of commercial farms and a corresponding increase in farm size since 1950. The number of small farms of less than one acre which were operated by persons with nonfarm employment increased between 1950 and 1959.

Foreign trade:<sup>10/</sup> The most important agricultural imports in 1961 were wool, grain and preparations, fruits, vegetables, cotton, oilseeds, and fats. The Belgian textile industry needed large wool and cotton imports. (See Table 5.) Seventy-four percent of wool imports were supplied by Australia and New Zealand. A large portion of the wool was reexported to other European countries. For the years 1959-61, an annual average of \$81.4 million worth of partly processed wool was exported. The United States furnished nearly one-half of the cotton imports in terms of value for 1960 and 1961. The Congo was the second most important source, but in 1961 dropped to less than one-third of the 1960 level. Other important sources of cotton were Turkey, Nigeria, Mexico, Brazil, and Peru.

In recent years, Canada has supplied over half of the total wheat imports, mainly hard wheat for blending purposes. Belgium also imports large quantities of feed grain for the livestock industry. Large quantities of

<sup>10/</sup> Trade data include Luxembourg.



Table 5.--Belgium: Agricultural trade in selected commodities, average 1958-60 and 1961

Commodity	Imports		Commodity	Exports	
	1958-60	1961		1958-60	1961
	Million dollars			Million dollars	
Cheese and curd	24.2	25.3	Live animals for food	6.7	9.8
Wheat and spelt, unmilled	28.8	34.4	Meat and meat preparation	16.9	14.7
Feed grains, unmil.	88.3	75.4	Eggs	9.7	14.8
Fruits and nuts, excl. oil nuts	53.7	62.6	Vegetables	31.1	33.3
Vegetables and preparation	35.0	35.6			
Feedstuffs	39.0	39.9			
Tobacco, unmfed.	23.7	26.4			
Oilseeds, oil nuts, oil kernels	31.7	36.7			
Vegetable oils	21.0	16.9			
Wool and other animal hair	128.6	157.2			
Cotton	58.3	66.7			

grain sorghums for feeding are imported from the United States, which supplies nearly all of this grain. About 40 percent of the Belgian corn imports are from the United States and about an equal amount from Argentina. France exports large quantities of barley to Belgium, while over one-half of the oats imported are from the United States.

Hard wheat imports in 1962/63 may possibly increase since mixing regulations were supposed to end December 31, 1962. The millers may increase the amount of hard wheat in blending after that date if the price relationships are favorable. Feed grain imports are expected to be about the same or slightly lower in 1962/63.

Italy is normally a leading source of imported fruits and vegetables while the Netherlands is a traditional supplier of vegetables. The United States is an important supplier of oranges, apples, and certain canned fruits. Other important sources of fruits and vegetables are Spain, Israel, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, and France.

Belgium imported about one-half of its oilseeds (soybeans) from the United States. Other important suppliers of oilseeds and kernels are Nigeria, and the Philippines. Nearly one-half of the vegetable oils imported have usually been obtained from Belgian overseas-associated countries. In 1961, there was a drop of 31 percent in the tonnage of crude vegetable oils imported compared to the previous year. The greatest changes were in peanut oil from Argentina, a decrease of 85 percent from 1960, and in cotton seed oil, a decrease of 65 percent from 1960. This product has been obtained mostly from the United States in recent years.

The largest agricultural earners of foreign exchange for Belgium are fruits and vegetables. The value of total fruit and vegetable exports from 1959 to 1961 averaged \$38.7 million annually, and rose in 1961 to \$43.0 million. The largest market was West Germany, but the Netherlands and France also have been important markets.

Belgium exports a considerable quantity of eggs. The most important market is West Germany followed by France. In 1961, \$14.8 million worth of eggs were exported--almost \$3 million more than in 1960. West Germany and France are the most important markets for Belgium meat and live animals. In 1961, nearly \$2 million worth of poultry was sold to West Germany. Pork was the most important meat for export.

## DENMARK

During recent years, Denmark has participated in the European economic boom as evidenced by the 16 percent increase in the Gross National Product (in real term) from 1956 to 1961. Total annual investment has risen by 40 percent, while savings have not kept pace with the progress of other economic activities. The external balance of payments weakened in spite of a 30 percent increase in exports. Although the net agricultural production (excluding imported feedstuff) has increased, its contribution to the National Gross Product has declined steadily.

Agricultural production in Denmark during 1962/63 will be about the same as that of 1961/62, compared with an annual average increase of 2.25 percent from 1952/53-1954/55 to 1961/62. Grain output and the production of red meats and poultry exceeded last year's record production, but the output of root crops and potatoes was down from last year. Milk output also is expected to be below the 1961/62 level. Outturn of apples and pears is slightly better than last year.

Since 1948 consumer expenditure on food items has almost doubled, but has declined as a percentage of total expenditure from 29 percent to 25 percent. In recent years, the consumption of meats, fats and oils, and sugar has increased, mainly at the expense of cereals and potatoes, a trend closely associated with rising incomes. Levels of per capita consumption of sugar and meats in 1962 are among the highest in West Europe except for the United Kingdom. Denmark also has the highest calorie supply per capita per day averaging about 3,350 in recent years.

Crop production: The total grain harvest in 1962 was 6.3 million tons against 5.73 million tons of the previous year. Wheat production rose considerably reaching 722,000 tons compared with 478,400 tons in 1961 and 353,000 tons in 1960. Domestic production will not only cover milling requirements but will provide some surplus for other uses. The very large increase in wheat production is attributed to the guaranteed prices for breadgrains under the Danish Grain Act. As a result the area in wheat increased 121,600 acres in 1962, totaling 381,770 acres while the total feed grain average declined.



Among the feed grains, barley output was 3.66 million tons compared with 3.10 million tons in 1961 and 3.0 million tons in 1960. The harvest of rye, oats, and mixed grain was down to 551,000, 672,000, and 726,000 tons, respectively, compared with 567,000, 753,000, and 838,000 tons the previous year, due mainly to reduction in acreage.

In view of the increased domestic total grain production in 1962 (about 660,000 tons more than the previous year), imports of barley and grain sorghum for 1962/63 are expected to remain the same as in 1961/62. Corn imports may rise to about 230,000 tons, 7 percent above the 1961/62 level, owing to increased broiler production. Because of a decline in acreage and unfavorable weather conditions in 1962, an 18 percent reduction in root crops production was reported. Harvest of hay and silage was less than fair, about 8.5 million tons. Increased roughage production during 1962 should compensate somewhat for the reduced harvest of fodder and root crops.

The supply of oilcake and meal in 1962/63 may reach 1.12 million tons, of which 34 percent will likely be from domestic oilseeds and the balance provided from imported oilseeds, mainly soybeans from the United States. Domestically produced oilcake is up 10 percent over 1961/62 to 380,000 tons because of an increase in imported soybeans as well as an expanded area planted to rapeseed. Of the total supply during 1962/63, close to 1.0 million tons probably will be needed for feeding purpose while the remainder will be available for export.

Potato production in 1962, the smallest in many years, was 1.33 million tons, about 30 percent lower than 1961, owing to a 12-percent reduction in acreage and lower yields. Production of other vegetables is estimated to be lower than the previous year, mainly due to cold and rainy weather. The output of home grown apples and pears, however, for 1962 is estimated to be larger than in 1961. Imports and consumption of fresh citrus and other fresh fruits are expected to increase. Because of a reduction in yield per acre of sugar beets and a low sugar content, domestic sugar production is expected to be reduced by about 10 percent during 1962/63 from last year's output.

Livestock production: The number of all cattle remained constant at 3.5 million head in July 1962 while hog numbers increased 1 percent to 7.5 million head from the same time in 1961. The number of horses continued to decline from 125,000 head in 1961 to 99,000 head in 1962.

Red meat production during the 1962/63 year may increase slightly to about 1.05 million tons. The increase of beef, veal, and pork production likely will not be offset by a pronounced reduction in horse meat production. A slight decrease in domestic consumption of meat for 1962/63 is anticipated as a result of increased 1962 prices under the "Prices on the Home Market" law. Meat and cattle exports to Italy are expected to improve in 1962/63 and export possibilities to Spain and other new markets also are encouraging.

Poultry meat production continued its upward trend of recent years with a 29 percent increase in 1961/62 over the previous year. A further rise of 12 percent in 1962/63 is expected and production may reach 100,000 tons. Home consumption is expected to continue to rise, while exports to the West German

market are expected to decline. This market usually takes about 80 percent or more of total Danish poultry meat exports.

A 20 percent decrease in egg production is expected for 1962/63 from the previous year as a result of a smaller number of hens and the low prices that prevailed in the export markets during 1961/62. Exports for this year probably will decrease to 24,000 tons from the 66,000 of last year, a 63 percent reduction. The export situation may be uncertain until Denmark's position in relation to the European Economic Community (EEC) is clarified.

Milk production is estimated at 6.3 million tons for 1962/63, a decrease of about 95,000 tons from the previous year. A smaller number of milk cows (1,464,000 head in 1962/63 against 1,493,000 head in 1961/62) will not be completely offset by an increased yield per cow. Of the total milk production, 80 percent is usually used for the manufacture of dairy products, while only 15 percent is used as fluid milk. The remaining 5 percent is consumed as feed or is waste.

Combined production of butter and cheese for 1962/63 is estimated at 315,000 tons, about 4 percent lower than last year. Butter constitutes 60 percent of the total and cheese 40 percent. The United Kingdom takes more than 80 percent of Denmark's butter while West Germany is a market for 50 percent of the cheese.

Agricultural inputs: The farm labor force declined to 288,000 full time agricultural workers in 1962, 100,000 less than 10 years ago. The increased agricultural gross output of 2.5 percent per annum (at current prices), combined with the 2.8 percent per annum decline in the labor force indicates an increase in agricultural productivity per man.

Another factor that has influenced productivity is the consolidation of farm holdings. At present Denmark has approximately 199,000 farm units, of which 37,000, or 19 percent, have less than 12 acres of arable land. The average farm size is 39 acres. Between 600 and 700 of Denmark's farms disappear each year as a result of consolidation.

Foreign trade: Denmark's economy is heavily dependent on foreign trade. In the past, agricultural products were dominant in the country's export trade, contributing about 60 percent of total export value. However, agricultural exports have declined in recent years to 43 percent of total exports in 1961/62 whereas industrial exports have advanced from 28 percent to 43 percent during the past 7 years.

Traditionally the United Kingdom and West Germany have been the major customers of Danish farm exports. The United Kingdom has taken 65 to 70 percent of Denmark's total agricultural exports (in terms of value) and Germany about 25 percent. The two principal markets supplemented each other in a manner favorable to Denmark.

For many decades Danish farmers have prided themselves on their independence of Government intervention in farming affairs. However, rising production costs and unfavorable export prices in recent years have caused the



farm economy to lag significantly behind the nonfarm sector in income growth. During the past few years, some significant Government farm assistance measures have been introduced, such as guaranteed bread grain prices and minimum prices for imported feed grains (1958), plus the approval of sugar beet prices and some domestic milk price regulations. With the passage of the 1961 Agricultural Market Law and the 1962 amendment thereto, the Government provided both direct and indirect financial assistance to Danish farmers to a fairly important degree. The total cost of this assistance has reached \$126 million, nearly 55 percent of which is drawn from the Treasury. The stated purpose of these actions is primarily to ease Danish agriculture through the difficult transitional period until Denmark has entered the Common Market.

## FINLAND

The 1962 crops were seriously affected by abnormal weather conditions. The quality of the 1962 crop was damaged with total production expressed in crop units down 11 percent from 1961 and 17 percent from 1960. (See Table 6.) So much new land has been plowed since the war that the arable land area of 6.6 million acres in 1962 exceeded that available in 1938. This was true even though Finland lost 740,000 acres, or 11 percent, of its prewar area of arable land in territory ceded to Russia in the 1944 Armistice.

Agriculture's contribution to the Gross Domestic Product in Finland was 12 percent in 1959 with preliminary and forecast data indicating 11.5 percent in 1960 and 10.7 percent in 1961. This downward trend does not reflect a declining agriculture, but rather a strengthening industrial economy as a result of an economic boom which has been in progress since mid-1958.

The Finnish people who eat well, have an average available food supply of about 3,100 calories per day per capita. The composition of this diet, measured against that of either the United States or the rest of southern Europe is lower than average in meat, fruit, vegetables, and cheese, while fluid milk consumption is the highest in the world. Grain and grain product consumption supplies about one-third of Finland's energy requirements. This is average for Europe though higher than non-Mediterranean Europe.

Crop production: Bread grain acreage in 1962 was up 11 percent over 1961 and 21 percent over 1960. Fodder crop acreage was down 11 percent in 1962 from 1960, and grassland area remained the same. For many years the growth of crops has been hampered by unfavorable weather, but the 1959, 1960, and 1961 crops, aided by an intensification of mechanization, set records both as a whole and per acre. In 1961 the country was self-sufficient in bread grains, 88 percent for wheat and 76 percent for rye, the most favorable year to date in what has been a steady upward trend since World War II.

The quantity of wheat produced in 1962 was not as drastically reduced as the quality, leading to an expected greater utilization of the 1962 bread grains for feed than in recent years. (See Table 6.) In 1961, 80 percent of the grain milled for flour for domestic use was of domestic origin, the highest proportion to date. The same proportion is likely to continue during 1962/63 through withdrawal from stocks rather than through appreciably



Table 6.--Finland: Crop production and quality, 1960, 1961, and 1962

Commodity	1960		1961		1962	
	Quantity	Quality 1/	Quantity	Quality 1/	Quantity	Quality 1/
	: 1,000 : : sh. tons: Percent		: 1,000 : : sh. tons: Percent		: 1,000 : : sh. tons: Percent	
Bread grains	: 610.8	82	: 647.6	77	: 577	37
Coarse grains	: 1,708.0	87	: 1,490.3	82	: 976	46
Potatoes	: 1,892.3	85	: 1,165.2	68	: 1,246.6	84
Sugar beets	: 452.6	n.a.	: 492.0	95	: 374.8	n.a.
Cultivated hay	: 3,398.3	87	: 4,439.5	79	: 4,704.0	72
Total expressed in crop units 2/	4,842.0		4,511.3		4,072.3	
Crop units/acre 2/	846		783		700	

1/ The proportion of the crop meeting minimum quality standards.

2/ Equivalent to the feed value of 1 kilogram (2.2406 lbs.) of barley.

increased imports. Imports of grain for admixing have come from Canada and the United States which will continue as prime suppliers, whereas imported Russian wheat is milled for export of flour only.

Livestock production: During 1962 self-sufficiency was attained for the first time in pork and beef as an increase in the number of livestock slaughtered has resulted in a rise in production. Butter is produced in excess of domestic demand but a fall in margarine consumption concurrent with an increase in butter consumption has reduced supplies for export. From January to the end of July 1962, 15 million pounds of butter had been exported, or 40 percent less than in the same period a year earlier.

The United Kingdom reduced Finland's butter import quota and the EEC fixed a minimum or sluice gate price on imported eggs in June 1962. If the EEC does the same for cheese, Finland's exports of dairy products will be seriously affected during 1963 and future years.

Agricultural inputs: The agricultural labor force dropped sharply between 1950 and 1960. Of those economically active in 1960, 29.2 percent were engaged in agriculture against 39.3 percent in 1950. There was a movement of 247,000 people away from agriculture during the decade, an 18 percent reduction. This is about the same number of agriculturally oriented people as emigrated from the territory ceded to Russia near the end of World War II.

In contrast to the reduction in the labor force, the number of tractors increased from 12,300 to 72,400 between 1950 and 1960. Fertilizer consumption increased substantially in this same period. The use of combines, milking machines, and pesticides increased considerably.

Foreign trade: Since the future relationship between Finland and the Common Market may cause a considerable disruption in Finland's exports of agricultural products, the Government is acting to limit the production of meat and dairy products to as near domestic requirements as possible.

Most of the imports of wheat, rye, sugar, cotton, oilcake, and a minor quantity of raw tobacco, usually come from Russia under the terms of a bilateral trade agreement which Finland has employed in order to insure a ready market for her metal working industry. Hard wheat from Canada and the United States will be imported as usual for blending with the soft domestic varieties. Finland also purchases quantities of cotton and tobacco under P.L. 480.

The principal agricultural exports are butter, cheese, eggs, and some dry whole milk. The latter usually goes to Russia while butter and cheese have been Finland's traditional exports to the United Kingdom with lesser quantities to West Germany, Belgium, and Italy. In recent years, 95 percent of Finland's egg surplus which has grown to 9,500 tons in 1961 has been exported to West Germany. This market is endangered by EEC trading regulations, so Finland may have to turn elsewhere for a market, or restrict production.

In the past Finland has evened out her meat requirements by importing minor quantities from neighboring countries, principally Denmark. She probably will not require any meat imports of significance during 1962/63. Fruits and vegetables come principally from Spain, Greece, Italy, and Bulgaria, while feedstuffs, other than unmilled cereals, are supplied by Russia.

## FRANCE

France is the most important agricultural country in Western Europe, having the most arable land and the largest agricultural production. It ranks first in the production of grains, both wheat and feed grains, cattle, meat, milk, sugar, and vegetables and second in the production of potatoes, butter, cheese, eggs, and wool. The value of France's total agricultural production has been about \$8 billion annually. This was approximately 12 percent of the Gross Domestic Product in 1962.

Net agricultural production (excluding the value of imported feeds) for 1962/63 is estimated at 7 percent above the relatively poor previous year. Growing conditions for crops and livestock in 1962 were about reversed from those in 1961. During 1962, conditions were favorable for grains, except corn, but poor for grass, forage, and livestock production while in 1961, conditions were better for pastures, hay, and livestock production but poor for grains.

The French people, slightly more than 46.2 million as of January 1, 1962, were eating more meat, butter, eggs, cheese, sugar, and other quality foods than they did a decade ago. They were eating less wheat flour, potatoes, and other starchy foods. Average per capita meat consumption in 1960/61 was estimated at 161 pounds, 28 percent above the 1950-52 average. Combined



butter and margarine consumption was up 37 percent during this period to 19.6 pounds. Wheat flour consumption, on the other hand, decreased more than 6 percent, to about 216 pounds average per capita annually.

Crop production: Total French grain production in 1962 is estimated at 20 percent above the previous year's outturn despite an increase in sown area of only 2.4 percent. Wheat acreage increased 11.3 percent, but this was offset by a decrease in planted area of other grains. (See Table 7.) Yields during 1962 were higher than the previous year for all grains except rice and corn. The increase in total grain production in 1962 was mainly the result of the increase in wheat output which rose almost 5.0 million short tons, or 46 percent, over 1961.

The total production of 1962 crop potatoes is estimated at 13.8 million tons, down 12 percent from 1961. (See Table 8.) There was a shortage of potatoes in April and May of 1962 as a result of the short 1961 crop. French newspapers have predicted a similar shortage for March, April, and May 1963 because of the even smaller 1962 crop. However, the record wheat crop may provide sufficient animal feed to divert enough potatoes to meet food requirements. Current estimates by the grain trade and official French sources state that between 750,000 and 1 million short tons of 1962 wheat will be denatured for livestock and poultry feed.

The 1962 sugar beet crop is estimated at 12 million tons, a decline of 13 percent from the previous year. (See Table 8.) Refined sugar production, around 1.5 million tons, projected for the 1962/63 year, is down about 10 percent from 1961/62. Domestic sugar consumption and imports in 1963 are expected to remain at about the same level as the previous year but exports and sugar stocks are expected to decline as a result of the short crop.

The French 1962 edible pulse production is estimated at 206,000 short tons, 11 percent above the previous year's small crop but still below the 1956-60 average. Pulse acreage declined further in 1962 but yields, despite unfavorable weather for a good part of the year, were higher than in 1961.

French production of oilseeds is increasing with special emphasis on sunflower seed and rapeseed. Higher rapeseed prices have induced French farmers to increase rapeseed area from 173,000 acres in 1961 to 215,000 acres in 1962. This larger area plus higher yields in 1962 has resulted in a 50 percent increase in rapeseed production in 1961.

Total production of fruits in 1962 was at a higher level than the 1956-60 average but, except for apples and pears, deciduous fruit production was slightly below that of 1961. (See Table 9.)

The total area of vineyards in production in 1962 was about 526,000 acres. The yield of wine was 537 gallons per acre, resulting in a production of 1,707 million gallons, 33 percent above the 1961 production. This also was higher than the prewar, 1930-39, average production of 1,556 gallons, and above the 1956-60 average of 1,569 gallons.



Table 7.--France: Area, yield, and production of grains, 1961 and 1962

Grain	Area	Yield	Production
	1,000 acres	Bushels per acre	1,000 short tons
Wheat:			
1961	9,877	35.7	10,554
1962	11,174	46.1	15,432
Rye:			
1961	645	21.2	383
1962	618	22.5	388
Sub-total			
1961	10,522	<u>1/</u>	10,936
1962	11,792	<u>1/</u>	15,820
Oats:			
1961	3,563	50.2	2,856
1962	3,440	54.1	2,970
Barley:			
1961	5,582	44.6	5,967
1962	5,293	52.0	6,611
Corn:			
1961	2,409	40.0	2,723
1962	2,101	32.5	1,906
Other grains:			
1961	415	23.5	292
1962	420	23.6	298
Sub-total			
1961	11,970	<u>1/</u>	11,838
1962	11,254	<u>1/</u>	11,788
Rice:			
1961	82	80.5	148
1962	77	80.1	138
Grand total			
1961	22,574	<u>1/</u>	22,921
1962	23,123	<u>1/</u>	27,746

1/ Not applicable.

Livestock production: Animal numbers during 1962 continued the upward trend of recent years for all categories except oxen, horses, mules, and donkeys. (See Table 10.)

Although grass and forage crop production was below average during 1962, the output in 1962/63 of livestock and poultry products, except milk, is anticipated to continue the upward trend of recent years. (See Table 11.) During the first half of 1962, there was an increase of 6,000 head in the

Table 8.--France: Area and production of potatoes, sugar beets, pulses, and oilseeds, 1961 and 1962

Crop	Area	Production
	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 short tons</u>
Potatoes:		
1961	2,170	15,641
1962	2,120	13,807
Sugar beets:		
1961	862	13,988
1962	840	12,125
Edible pulses: 1/		
1961	348	185
1962	326	206
Oilseeds: 2/		
1961	283	199
1962	336	270

1/ Includes beans, peas, lentils, broad, and horse beans.

2/ Includes colza rape, rapeseed, poppyseed, sunflower seed, flaxseed, and seed from flax planted for fiber.

Table 9.--France: Fruit production, average 1956-60, 1961, and 1962

Fruit	Average 1956-60	Final 1961	Preliminary 1962
	<u>1,000 short tons</u>		
Cider apples and pears	3,510	1,670	5,038
Table apples and pears	755	1,058	1,190
Table grapes	235	291	308
Peaches, apricots, and plums	412	636	539
Other fruits	121	164	191

Table 10.--France: Livestock numbers, average 1956-60, 1961, and 1962  
(as of October of previous year)

Animal	Average 1956-1960	1961	1962
	-----1,000 head-----		
Milk cows	7,058	7,637	7,932
Work and other cows <u>1/</u>	2,261	2,174	2,124
Calves	7,207	8,080	8,405
Beef cattle	755	951	1,010
Oxen and bulls	805	593	538
Total cattle	18,086	19,435	20,009
Hogs	8,058	8,526	8,924
Sheep	8,564	9,043	9,110
Goats	1,219	1,109	1,167
Horses, mules, and donkeys	2,160	1,883	1,796
Hens	<u>2/</u>	73,000	<u>2/</u>
Total poultry	<u>3/</u> 101,000	110,000	<u>4/</u> 112,000

1/ Other cows are mostly breeding stock.

2/ Not available.

3/ Average 1956-60 includes USDA estimate for 1960.

4/ USDA estimate.

Table 11.--France: Production of selected livestock products, 1960/61,  
1961/62, and 1962/63 1/

Product	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63
	-----1,000 short tons-----		
Beef and veal	1,582	1,653	1,690
Pork	1,113	1,213	1,320
Poultry meat	413	419	425
Other meats <u>2/</u>	254	265	275
Eggs	545	551	550
Milk, total	24,251	25,353	23,150
Butter	347	316	310
Cheese	435	406	400
Lard	94	99	110
Tallow	112	121	125

1/ Based on reports from Agricultural Attache's office. Meat is reported as carcass weight, including estimates of farm production.

2/ Mutton and horsemeat.



number of cattle slaughtered compared with the same period a year earlier. However, the output of beef declined slightly because of the relatively poor condition of the animals slaughtered. Slaughter condition is expected to be improved during the first half of 1963, resulting in a larger output of beef in 1962/63 than in 1961/62. Pork production during the first half of 1962 was higher than the comparable period of 1961. Poultry and other meats are also expected to show increases in production during 1962/63. Milk production, on the other hand, in spite of increased milk cow numbers, is forecast for 1962/63 below the output of a year ago. Poor hay and forage conditions are expected to lower milk yields per cow for the first time in several years. (See Table 12.) Butter and cheese production also are forecast lower but not as much as milk production.

Table 12.--France: Selected indicators of animal productivity, average 1958-60, 1961, and 1962

Indicator	Unit per head	Average 1958-60	1961	1962 (estimated)
Slaughter weight <u>1/</u>				
Cattle	Pounds	611	650	630
Calves	do.	141	146	145
Hogs <u>2/</u>	do.	172	168	175
Sheep	do.	35	35	35
Milk	do.	4,929	5,108	4,850
Eggs	Number	113	116	120

1/ Based on commercial slaughter only.

2/ Includes lard.

Agricultural inputs: France has a total economically active population of slightly more than 19 million, of which about 20 percent derive their primary income from agriculture. Recent estimates place the shift of farm population (not rural population, which also includes those people living in towns under 2,000 population) to nonfarm occupations at around 100,000 persons per year. This shift is necessary for France to implement its agricultural plans of modernization and increased efficiencies.

The number of farm tractors, both wheeled and track laying, has increased over four-fold during the past decade and in 1961 numbered 830,000. Many of these were of small size. The use of other machinery for field operations and in farm buildings has also increased substantially.

In 1960/61, French farmers used over 2.4 million short tons of fertilizer (nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash in terms of plant nutrients), an increase of 100 percent since 1950/51. Per acre of arable land, this amounted to over 23 pounds of nitrogen, 49 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 31 pounds of potash during the 1960/61 crop year. Commercial grain producers in France, already use substantial amounts of fertilizer. Some French economists estimate that an increase in grain prices, possible under the Common Agricultural Policy of the EEC, will bring forth increases in fertilizer usage on the marginal grain areas, thereby raising the national average of fertilizer use and also, the amount of grain produced.

Foreign trade: The external economic position of France is good and foreign exchange reserves are high; external debt has been reduced and the franc is strong. A substantial surplus in the French balance of payments has resulted from 3 consecutive years of favorable trade balances. Agriculture is an important contributor to the foreign trade of France, accounting for about 14 percent of French exports and 25 percent of French imports annually.

The main agricultural imports are cotton, wool, tobacco, oilseeds, vegetable oils, and citrus fruits (See Table 13.) In addition France imports hard wheat for blending purposes from the United States, Canada, and other quality wheat producers.

Table 13.--France: Foreign trade of selected agricultural commodities, 1957 to 1961

Commodity	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	<u>1,000 short tons</u>				
<u>Imports</u>					
Cotton	345	320	274	360	333
Wool	220	170	183	187	196
Tobacco	33	34	33	30	40
Soybeans	75	63	88	216	90
Other oilseeds	827	827	762	782	832
Vegetable oils	169	150	170	188	178
Citrus fruits	596	720	745	752	768
Wheat	772	322	594	367	527
<u>Exports</u>					
Wheat	1,017	1,445	983	1,462	1,147
Barley	1,874	63	100	649	2,143
Sugar	583	542	481	669	978
Wool	32	29	41	39	39
Beef and veal	12	6	33	69	114
Other meat	2	2	10	17	16

France exports a variety of agricultural products including wheat, barley, wool, meats, and wine. Sugar is also a major export item although in some years France also has imported large quantities and actually was a net importer in 1957, 1959, and 1960.

#### WEST GERMANY

Although West Germany is one of the world's largest importers of agricultural products, it is also an important agricultural producer. The principal crops produced are wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, and sugar beets. Animals for slaughter, mainly hogs, and dairy products are the major livestock products and account for about three-fourths of the total value of agricultural output annually. The value of Germany's total agricultural production is about \$4.5 billion annually. This is approximately 6 percent of its Gross Domestic Product.

Net agricultural production (excluding the value of imported feeds) for 1962/63 is forecast at about 9 percent above the previous year's outturn.



West German farmers harvested the second largest grain crop in postwar years. The sugar beet, fruit, and potato crops were larger than in 1961 and the production of livestock products continued its upward trend.

The people in West Germany, approximately 56.6 million at the end of 1961, had a food supply averaging 2,970 calories per person daily during 1960/61 compared with 2,870 calories a decade earlier, and 3,050 calories before the war. Several changes in consumption habit trends have been noted during the past 10 years. Per capita consumption of sugar, fruit, both temperate and tropical, meats, especially poultry, beef, and pork, eggs, butter, and vegetable oils, mainly in the form of margarine has increased during this period. On the other hand, cereal, and fluid milk consumption decreased.

Crop production: Total German grain production in 1962 is estimated at 23 percent above the low 1961 production level. (See Table 14.) The production of bread grains, (wheat, rye and winter mixed grains), was 15 percent higher although the area sown to these crops was down 7 percent. Feed grain production was up 31 percent over 1961, resulting in a record production of feed grains although the area was up only 7 percent.

Despite delayed harvesting, especially in northern Germany, grain quality appeared good, although relatively high moisture content required some artificial drying. Import requirements for all grains are expected to be lower during 1962/63 because of the large domestic crop of both grain and potatoes and high stock levels.

The total production of potatoes in 1962 is estimated at 25.1 million short tons, 6 percent above the previous year's outturn, from a slightly reduced area. (See Table 15.) For the first time in many years, during 1961/62, relatively small quantity of U.S. potatoes was imported, 234 s.t. An acute potato shortage in the spring of 1962 forced the Germans to lift their very strict potato import restrictions.

The 1962 West German sugar beet area was the second largest on record. In addition, the yield of 16.2 tons per acre was above average, (1951-61 average was 15.7 tons per acre), resulting in a 15 percent increase in sugar beet output over the previous year. (See Table 15.) However, total sugar output in 1962/63 is expected to increase only 12 percent over 1961/62 to slightly over 1.6 million tons, reflecting a lower extraction rate than last year.

In 1962, a large expansion in area and high yields resulted in an alltime record oilseed crop of about 125,000 tons. (See Table 15.) West Germany is a major importer of oilseeds and during 1961/62, imported almost 1.7 million tons or 13 times the amount domestically produced.

Deciduous fruit production in West Germany in 1962 totaled 2.79 million tons, which is 19 percent above the 1961 production and 4 percent above the 1956-61 average. (See Table 16.) The apple crop was particularly high, more than double the 1961 crop. Pear output exceeded the 1961 harvest by 23 percent while the crop of cherries was about the same as the previous year.

Total vegetable production in 1962 is estimated at 2.4 million tons. This is below the good production years of 1960 and 1961 when approximately 2.6 million tons were harvested annually. Imports reached a new record in 1961/62 at 913,807 tons and are forecast even higher for 1962/63. (See Table 20.)

Livestock production: Cattle and hog numbers during 1962 continued to increase while horse, goat, and sheep numbers decreased, maintaining the trends indicated in recent years (See Table 17.) Cattle numbers rose to 14 million heads, 4.1 percent more than in June 1961, due primarily to a smaller expansion of cattle slaughtering during 1961/62. Although hog numbers increased 4 percent during this period, an important development affecting future of the hog population was the 6.6 percent reduction in the number of bred sows. The major reasons for this decline were the short supply of feed on farms and the relatively low producer prices of hogs and piglets (under 8 weeks of age). Both hens and total poultry numbers increased substantially between 1961 and 1962.

Table 14.--West Germany: Area, yield, and production of grains, 1961 and 1962

Grain	Area	Yield	Production
	1,000 acres	Bushels per acre	1,000 short tons
Winter wheat			
1961	2,970	43.3	3,860
1962	2,580	52.5	4,061
Spring wheat			
1961	482	41.0	592
1962	682	48.9	1,001
Winter rye			
1961	2,839	33.9	2,698
1962	2,602	43.5	3,169
Spring rye			
1961	82	30.7	71
1962	94	36.8	95
Winter mixed grain			
1961	158	34.8	165
1962	138	43.3	181
Subtotal			
1961	6,531	<u>1/</u>	7,386
1962	6,096	<u>1/</u>	8,507
Winter barley			
1961	766	51.7	947
1962	623	63.9	952
Spring barley			
1961	2,002	42.8	2,053
1962	2,192	60.4	3,174
Oats			
1961	1,787	73.9	2,109
1962	1,989	80.9	2,571
Spring mixed grain			
1961	1,016	38.1	1,161
1962	1,171	43.6	1,532
Subtotal			
1961	5,571	<u>1/</u>	6,270
1962	5,975	<u>1/</u>	8,229
Grand total			
1961	12,102	<u>1/</u>	13,656
1962	12,071	<u>1/</u>	16,736

1/ Not applicable.



Table 15.--West Germany: Area, yield, and production of potatoes, sugar beets, pulses, and oilseeds, 1961 and 1962

Crop	Area	Yield per acre	Production
	<u>1,000 acres</u>		<u>1,000 short tons</u>
Potatoes			
1961	2,412	197 cwt.	23,704
1962	2,382	211 cwt.	25,132
Sugar beets			
1961	650	15.8 tons	10,284
1962	734	16.2 tons	11,873
Edible peas			
1961	12	25.9 bushels	10
1962	12	29.7 bushels	11
Edible beans			
1961	5	24.5 bushels	4
1962	5	29.7 bushels	4
Rapeseed			
1961	89	1,838 pounds	82
1962	121	2,043 do.	124
Poppyseed			
1961	.7	1,017 do.	.3
1962	.7	1,133 do.	.5

Table 16.--West Germany: Production of deciduous fruit, average 1956-61 and 1961, 1962

Fruit	Average 1956-61	1961	1962
	<u>1,000 short tons</u>		
Apples	1,550	834	1,770
Pears	430	390	479
Sweet and sour cherries	204	236	234
Plums	434	784	240
Peaches	23	36	42
Other fruit	36	66	26

Table 17.--West Germany: Livestock numbers, average 1956-61, 1961, and 1962 (as of June)

Animal	Average 1956-61	1961	1962
	- - - - - 1,000 head - - - - -		
Milk cows	5,670	5,827	5,948
of which for work	1,032	666	573
Calves	3,664	4,089	4,331
Beef cattle	161	198	215
Other cattle	3,142	3,311	3,482
Total cattle	12,637	13,425	13,976
Hogs	14,087	15,641	16,256
Sheep	1,389	1,280	1,219
Goats <sup>1/</sup>	461	352	292
Horses <sup>1/</sup>	843	710	634
Hens <sup>1/</sup>	55,507	56,380	61,501
Total poultry <sup>1/</sup>	62,748	63,982	69,116

<sup>1/</sup> As of December of previous year.

In 1961/62, West German meat production was 6 percent higher than in the preceding marketing year. (See Table 18.) The increase was primarily in pork, up 129,000 tons, and beef, plus 44,000 tons. Poultry meat production rose 11,000 tons or 10 percent and variety meats 5,500 tons, while the production of other meats declined. The major change in the structure of consumption was the further increase of the proportion of poultry meat of total meat consumption. The outlook for 1962/63 is for a 4 percent increase in total meat production, and a reduction in imports of red meats and poultry, the latter due largely to the high level of carryover stocks on July 1, 1962.

The expansion in milk cow numbers, noted since 1959, continued in 1962. Owing to the unfavorable feed situation in early 1962, the average milk yield per cow rose only 0.9 percent from 1960/61 to 1961/62. (See Table 19.) However, total milk production continued to increase mainly because of the increase in number of milk cows. Egg production for 1962/63 is forecast to decline slightly from the 1961/62 production of 536,000 tons because of an unfavorable feed-egg-price ratio during early 1962 resulting in decreased purchasing of chicks and pullets. In addition, less intensive feeding practices have been observed, that will probably lower the egg yield per hen.

Agricultural inputs: Total agricultural labor, including family and hired help, has decreased during the past decade 39 percent and during 1960/61 was estimated by the German Ministry of Agriculture at 4.8 million people. This amounted to 8.5 percent of the total population and about 17 percent of the total labor force. In recent years approximately 150,000 farm laborers, family or hired, left the farms each year for nonfarm employment.

The number of tractors, both farm and garden, in West Germany has increased more than fivefold during the past 10 years and as of July 1, 1961, numbered about 874,000 units. In recent years there has been an increase in



Table 18.--West Germany: Production of selected livestock products, 1960/61, 1961/62 and 1962/63

Product 1/	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63 2/
	1,000 short tons		
Beef	898	942	1,010
Veal	106	104	105
Pork	1,701	1,830	1,885
Lamb and mutton	18	15	15
Horse meat	22	18	16
Total red meats	2,745	2,909	3,031
Variety meats	106	111	118
Poultry	111	122	127
Goat, rabbit, game	31	29	31
Total meats	2,993	3,171	3,307
Eggs	505	536	529
Milk, total	21,528	22,140	22,740
Butter, fat content	400	418	435
Cheese	331	344	353
Slaughter fats	330	357	364

1/ Meats are reported in carcass weights. Slaughter of imported animals is excluded.

2/ Forecast.

Table 19.--West Germany: Selected indicators of animal productivity, average 1957/58 to 1959/60, 1960/61, 1961/62, and 1962/63

Indicator	Unit	Average	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63 1/
	per head	1957/58 to 1959/60			
Slaughter weight					
Cattle	Pound	571	580	562	562
Calves	do.	99	106	110	110
Hogs	do.	201	196	205	207
Sheep	do.	55	55	55	55
Horses	do.	600	619	617	617
Milk	do.	7,213	7,509	7,575	7,606
Eggs	Number	306	313	331	320

1/ Forecast.

the sales of larger sized tractors, above 24 hp., and a decrease in sales of tractors under 24 hp. The use of other machinery in the field and in farm buildings also has increased markedly.

In 1960/61, West German farmers used almost 2.5 million tons of commercial fertilizer (nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash in terms of plant nutrients). This represents an increase of about 60 percent since the

beginning of the decade. Per acre of arable land, this amounted to 65 pounds of nitrogen, 69 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 106 pounds of potash.

Foreign trade: West Germany is a large importer of agricultural products. In 1961 about \$3.3 billion worth of food, feed, and agricultural raw materials were imported. This was approximately 30 percent of total imports. Of these agricultural imports, the United States was a major supplier accounting for about \$370 million, or 15 percent.

Overall German exports have been expanding annually providing Germany with a favorable gold and foreign exchange position. In value of reserves the country was second only to the United States. As of the end of September 1962, these reserves totaled \$6.5 billion, about the same as at the beginning of the year and still about \$100 million above the position held a year earlier.

Germany is one of the United States' biggest agricultural markets. It took 7.4 percent of all U.S. agricultural exports in 1961, the fourth largest U.S. market. The principal imports were wheat, feed grains, live animals, meats, poultry and eggs, fruits, cotton, fats and oils, coffee, wool, and tobacco. (See Table 20.) Germany also exported a small quantity of agricultural products, mainly flour, oilcake, hops, and meat products.

Table 20.--West Germany: Imports of selected commodities, average 1956-58, and 1959/60 to 1962/63

Commodity	: Average : : 1956/57 : 1959/60 : 1960/61 : 1961/62 : 1962/63 1/
	: -1958/59 : : : : :
	: - - - - - 1,000 short tons - - - - -
Wheat	: 3,081 2,429 2,440 3,880 2,866
Feed grains 2/	: 3,003 3,714 2,348 4,912 3,748
Oilcake and meal	: 635 1,042 946 1,247 1,323
Fishmeal	: 149 197 265 348 381
Rice	: 110 158 119 162 162
Sugar	: 333 187 98 132 270
Deciduous fruit, fresh	: 778 1,284 936 1,450 1,323
Citrus & tropical fruit	: 1,056 1,375 1,426 1,512 1,587
Vegetables	: 714 905 861 914 992
Vegetable and marine	: : : : :
fats 3/	: 784 797 818 757 771
Cotton 4/	: 349 407 343 311 326
Tobacco	: 103 114 137 165 176
Poultry meat	: 60 132 159 242 204
Total meat	: 364 504 560 661 594
Egg and egg products	: 303 354 332 339 363

1/ Forecast.

2/ Barley, oats, corn, and grain sorghum.

3/ Includes oil equivalent of imported oilseeds.

4/ August 1 through July 31.



# GREECE

Total agricultural output for 1962/63, in spite of a hot and dry summer, is estimated as another good year, surpassed only by the record output of 1961/62 since the war. Agriculture is estimated to provide about 27 percent of the gross domestic production in 1962, less than 29 to 30 percent of the last few years.

The people of Greece are better fed now than they have been in any period in their history, even though their diets are still below the West European average in both quantity and quality. The Greek food supply averages about 2,660 calories per day, about the 1958 level. Cereals form a high proportion of the Greek diet, and only in the consumption of fruits and vegetables does Greece exceed the West European average of major food items.

Crop production: Wheat production in 1962 was up 6 percent from 1961 despite a Government policy that opposes an increase. (See Table 21.) Production of feed grains in 1962 was also above the output in 1961, on a smaller acreage. Cotton production was 4 percent less than in 1961, but is still 50 percent larger than in any other year. Tobacco acreage and output increased 23 percent over 1961. The tobacco loss due to blue mold infection was almost negligible in Greece, in contrast to the large losses suffered by other European countries.

Table 21.--Greece: Area and production of selected crops,  
average 1956-60, 1961, 1962 1/

Selected crops	Area			Production		
	Average	1961	1962	Average	1961	1962
	1956-60	2/	3/	1956-60	2/	3/
	1,000 acres			1,000 short tons		
Wheat	2,752	2,637	2,689	1,810	1,757	1,876
Barley	478	456	453	262	259	290
Oats	344	324	323	177	169	172
Rye	100	63	62	41	27	27
Meslin	62	37	28	25	14	9
Corn	527	481	455	285	298	309
Rice, milled	37	54	48	40	59	57
Tobacco	271	257	321	89	81	102
Cotton	383	510	511	66	107	99
Olive oil	---	---	---	141	251	76
Edible olives	---	---	---	44	93	14
Citrus fruits	---	---	---	282	349	354
Deciduous fruits	---	---	---	291	360	365
Vegetables	197	212	201	1,135	1,345	1,222
Potatoes	100	101	103	518	517	532
Sugar beets	---	6	16	---	67	187

- 1/ Harvest in heading year.  
2/ Revised estimates.  
3/ Preliminary.

Dried fruit production in 1962 was up 18 percent over the previous year, with raisin production up 27 percent to 77,000 tons and currants up 9 percent to 114,000 tons. Dried fig production, however, declined 13 percent to 28,000 tons. The production of oranges at 235,000 tons was up 2 percent, while lemon production at 95,000 tons was down 3 percent from 1961. Since there is a large number of citrus trees that have not yet reached bearing age, a future significant increase in citrus production may be forthcoming, assuming normal weather conditions.

Livestock production: Livestock production in Greece annually provides about one-third of the total value of agricultural production. (See Table 22.) Meat production is expected in 1962/63 to increase over last year, which was down from the average level of preceding years. Foot-and-mouth disease losses in 1962/63 may occur if a particularly devastating strain threatening the country is not successfully controlled. Milk production is expected to continue to increase in 1962/63 but not as much as during the last few years.

Table 22.--Greece: Production of major livestock and poultry products, 1960/61, 1961/62, 1962/63

Commodity	:	1960/61	:	1961/62 1/	:	1962/63 2/
	:	<u>1,000 short tons</u>				
Meat, total	:	176	:	175	:	183
Milk	:	993	:	984	:	1,025
Cheese	:	99	:	100	:	107
Eggs	:	58	:	61	:	63

1/ Revised estimates.

2/ Preliminary.

Agricultural inputs: Although the problem of small and fragmented farm units is recognized, improvements through land consolidation have been only modest in Greece.

There are about 2 million people in the Greek agricultural labor force. But they are not fully utilized owing to the high density of the rural population (164 persons per square mile) and the highly seasonal nature of agricultural work.

The mechanization of Greek agriculture still lags well behind the rest of Western Europe. There are approximately 25,400 agricultural tractors in Greece or one tractor per 361 acres of cultivated land. There are only 2,800 combines, a relatively small number in relation to the amount of cereals grown, but the number is increasing rapidly. The rate of fertilizer consumption in Greece is also among the lowest in Western Europe. Total fertilizer usage in 1959/60 was 180,000 tons with plant nutrients averaging 21 pounds of nitrogen, 19 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 1.3 pounds of potash per acre of arable land.



Foreign trade: West Germany was Greece's major trading partner, the leading buyer and seller in overall trade. Tobacco was the most important agricultural export, accounting for over one-third of the total export earnings, of which the United States bought about 30 percent in 1961. Cotton and dried fruits were also important agricultural export items, each providing slightly more than 10 percent of Greek export earnings.

On November 1, 1962, Greece became an associate in the European Common Market. Under the association agreement, tariff reductions which had already occurred in intra-member trade, were extended to Greece. The country will reduce its tariffs on imports from EEC countries gradually over a 12-year period, except for most industrial products which will be reduced over a period of 22 years. Special provisions were written which were generous to Greek exports of tobacco, citrus fruits, grapes, peaches, and wines. Increases in exports in 1963 can be expected for fresh fruits, dried fruits, and wines, largely to the Common Market. Tobacco exports may not fully utilize Common Market opportunities due to the low current stocks available for export.

In 1961, the United States agricultural exports to Greece amounted to \$34 million, of which feed grains, wheat, and soybean oil, \$8.5, \$6, and \$4.8 million, respectively, were the most important items.

#### IRELAND

Ireland's agricultural output in 1962/63 is estimated only slightly greater than the previous year. Weather was an important factor in 1962 with a late spring and excessive rainfall throughout most of the growing season. Agriculture's share of gross domestic product over the past decade declined and accounted for 26 percent in 1961. This was mainly because of the industrial orientation of Ireland's Program for Economic Expansion.

Ireland's apparent food consumption is among Europe's highest in terms of calories. However, about 32 percent of these calories are provided by cereals. During the last decade, the trend in food usage has been for a decrease in potatoes and cereal and an increase in meat, milk, eggs, and other protein foods.

Crop production: There was little change from the previous year in the total quantity of grain harvested. The wheat crop was 8 percent below 1961, while barley production was up 13 percent. Potatoes and root production both decreased about 1 percent. (See Table 23.)

Livestock production: Total cattle numbers on June 1, 1962, were about the same as the previous year, at 4.7 million head. The number of feeder and butcher cattle over 3-years old declined 11.6 percent and cattle between 2- and 3-years old declined 5.6 percent. However, an increase in the number of milk cows to 1.3 million offset this decline. Sheep numbers were up 3.9 percent to 4.7 million head in 1962, continuing the upward trend of recent years. Hog numbers also increased 5.4 percent to 1.1 million.

Total meat production for 1962/63 is estimated at 418,000 short tons, approximately the same as the previous year. (See Table 24.) Declines in beef

are expected to be offset by increases in the output of pork, veal, mutton, and lamb.

Table 23.--Ireland: Area and production of principal crops, 1960, 1961, and 1962

Crop	Area			Production		
	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962
	1,000 acres			1,000 short tons		
Wheat	365	345	315	459	517	476
Barley	326	362	400	486	569	610
Oats	423	368	346	468	421	392
Potatoes	235	213	208	2,016	2,016	2,215
Fodder beets, excl. turnips	66	62	62	n.a.	1,456	1,400
Sugar beets	68	79	78	1,048	983	970

Table 24.--Ireland: Production of principal livestock products, 1960/61, 1961/62 and 1962/63

Product	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63 <sup>1/</sup>
	1,000 short tons		
Meat	443	416	418
Milk	2,950	3,040	3,200
Butter	68	71	73

<sup>1/</sup> Forecast.

Milk production is forecast to be up 5 percent from 1961/62. Butter production which utilizes about 5.5 percent of all milk produced, has remained stable. Since beginning stocks of butter are about 40 percent higher than July 1961, the expected increase in milk output may be used in cheese and dry milk production.

Agricultural inputs: Irish farmers have not adopted agricultural innovations as quickly as farmers in some other West European countries. Use of fertilizers, pesticides, and farm machinery is low. Fertilizer use is significantly lower in Ireland than in other northern European countries but is increasing. Commercial fertilizers, in terms of plant nutrients applied in 1959/60 amounted to 15.4 pounds of nitrogen, 47.6 pounds of phosphoric acid and 40 pounds of potash per acre of arable land.



On June 1, 1962, there were an estimated 400,000 persons, mainly males, engaged in agriculture, this was 6,000 less than a year earlier, thus continuing the rate of decline of the last 5 years.

Foreign trade: Agricultural products are the main exports of Ireland, accounting for two-thirds of its total exports.

Live cattle accounted for about one-fourth of the total agricultural exports of Ireland about \$8.1 million in 1961. Ireland's most important trading partner is the United Kingdom whose principal imports from Ireland are live cattle and wheat.

U.S. agricultural trade with Ireland was small. The U.S. imported only \$25.6 million of agricultural products from Ireland in 1961. Of this, the principal import was frozen beef which amounted to \$21.6 million. U. S. agricultural exports to Ireland, principally tobacco and corn, amounted to \$21.7 million in 1961.

## ITALY

Net agricultural production for 1962/63, which excludes the value of imported livestock feed, is expected to be down 5 percent from the previous year. Substantial declines in output were reported for corn, olives, citrus fruit, sugar beets, almonds, forage crops, and several vegetables. Small declines were reported for rice, rye, potatoes, and some deciduous fruits. Wheat production was up sharply to a near record level. Increases also were recorded for grapes, tomatoes, tobacco, and some deciduous fruits.

In calorie and protein supply and the percentage of animal proteins in the food supply, Italy ranks among the lowest of the West European countries. Since 1955 the supply protein of animal origin per capita has increased slightly. The consumption of fats and oils, fruits and vegetables, as well as sugar, however, has shown a sharp increase in contrast to cereal consumption. Poultry consumption also has increased in recent years from 165,000 tons in 1959 to an estimated 220,000 tons in 1962.

Crop production: The wheat crop in 1962 was harvested before the onset of drought in several areas. Output reached 10.53 million tons--up 15 percent over the previous year's level and nearly equal to the record 1958 crop of 10.82 million tons. The good harvest was attributed to the 6.6 percent increase in acreage and favorable spring and early summer growing conditions.

Rice production and acreage decreased slightly from 1961, from 743,000 tons to 728,000 tons and from 305,000 acres to 295,000 acres, respectively. The removal of rice acreage restrictions and the introduction of long grain varieties illustrated the Government's efforts to encourage expansion of rice production to meet an expected increase in demand for rice from other Common Market countries. A shortage of skilled farm labor prevented any significant success for this program in 1962.

Output of both barley and oats increased 2 percent and rye production declined 5 percent. The corn crop suffered considerably from dry weather and was down nearly 25 percent or 850,000 tons.

Potato production in 1962 declined 3 percent from the previous year to 4.21 million tons mainly due to dry weather. Tomato production increased 10 percent over 1961 to about 3.24 million tons because of a higher yield and a moderate increase in acreage.

Production of grapes was up 7 percent from 1961 and reached 10.0 million tons.

A major setback in production in 1962 was the low harvest of olives, a drop of 24 percent from last year, to 1.87 million tons, due mainly to the summer's persistent drought. Pressed olive oil output in 1962/63 is expected to be only 320,000 tons, a drop of 25 percent from 1961/62 outturn. Since Italy is a fats and oil deficit country a substantial amount of edible oil will be imported during the current marketing year.

Production of citrus fruit registered substantial decreases in 1962 as oranges were down 15 percent to 723,000 tons; tangerines 14 percent to 118,000 tons; and lemons 31 percent to 373,000 tons. Poor weather was the primary reason for the decline. Production of deciduous fruits in 1962 increased except for peaches and plums, which were down 3 percent and 23 percent from 1961, respectively. Apple production was 2.45 million tons--up 3.5 percent from 1961, while pears amounted to 910,000 tons--up about 5 percent, and cherries, 240,000 tons--up 7 percent. Production from new plantings offset adverse weather in those cases where increases were reported. Dried fruit production was lower than 1961 output, down 31 percent to 45,000 tons. Dried prunes were down 15 percent, while dried figs were slightly higher than that of 1961.

Almond production was extremely low at 14,000 tons (shelled), down 76 percent from the previous year, while walnuts were about 83 percent above 1961 production to 36,000 tons (unshelled). Filberts were down to 50,000 tons (unshelled), 10 percent below the previous year.

Preliminary reports indicate a production of 44,000 tons of tobacco in 1962, a 60 percent increase over the small 1961 crop which was damaged by blue mold disease.

Agricultural inputs: Labor employed in agriculture has continued to decline from 35 percent of the total labor force in 1956 to 27.5 percent for July 1, 1962 when the total number of farm workers, including managers, was 5,821,000.

The decrease of the farm labor force and the simultaneous increase in total farm income caused income per worker in agriculture to rise from \$665 annually in 1960 to \$770 in 1961. Salaries of agricultural workers increased 36 percent from 1956 to 1961 compared to a 20 percent increase for their industrial counterparts. Wage increases are expected to occur for both groups in the coming years.

The number of farm tractors on farms has increased strikingly over recent years. During January-October 1962 tractor sales were reported to be over 30,000 units compared with 28,000 units in the whole of 1961. The total number of tractors may have reached 310,000 units by the end of 1962 as against only 80,000 ten years ago.



Italy has a low rate of fertilizer consumption compared with other West European countries, except Spain, Portugal and Ireland. In recent years, however, the consumption rate has steadily advanced. The use of nitrogen per acre has increased from 14 pounds in 1955/56 to 18 pounds in 1959/60, phosphorus acid from 20 to 22 pounds, and potash from 3 to 5 pounds. The upward trend is expected to continue.

The output of sugar beets in 1962 was 7.2 million tons, 8 percent lower than 1961. Cotton production in 1962 was down to 5,500 tons, lower than the 2 previous years due to the dry spell. The 1962 summer's drought also affected production of forage crops which were down to less than 40 million tons from 45 million tons in 1961.

Livestock production: The total number of all livestock in 1962 is estimated at over 24 million head against less than 23.4 million head in 1961. Increases in number were reported for cattle, sheep, and goats as well as hogs. Production of beef and veal in 1962/63 is expected to register an 8 percent increase to 816,000 tons over 1961/62. Pork production also will be up about 6 percent to 470,000 tons against 442,000 tons in 1961/62. Horsemeat is forecast up 2 percent to 54,000 tons over the previous year's 53,000 tons.

Mutton and lamb production is expected to be 4 percent lower than in 1961/62 reflecting a drive to expand sheep population. Output of poultry and game is forecast to show a slight decrease, from 320,000 tons in 1961/62 to 300,000 tons in 1962/63. From 1957/58 to 1961/62, the production of poultry and game increased 60 percent.

A feed shortage due to drought is expected to reduce milk production in 1962/63 to 10.5 million tons, down 10 percent from last year. A cutback in both butter and cheese production also is anticipated. Butter production is estimated to be 75,000 tons in 1962/63 against 79,000 tons in 1961/62. Cheese production is expected to be 473,000 tons against 500,000 tons.

Egg output is expected to continue an upward trend of recent years to 6,800 million in 1962/63 a 2.7 percent increase over the previous year.

Foreign trade: Among the agricultural products exported from Italy, fresh fruits, vegetables, and nuts are the major items. They contributed over 65 percent of the entire agricultural export value during the past 2 years.

Over 90 percent of the fresh fruits and nuts are exported to West European countries, with EEC members receiving almost 50 percent. West Germany is the most important customer, taking almost 75 percent of the Common Market's annual import from Italy.

Net imports of agricultural products in January-June 1962 were \$9.6 million compared with \$174.4 million during the same period of 1961. The change was mainly due to the decline in wheat imports and the increased exports of fruits and vegetables.

A surplus of 200,000-250,000 tons of soft wheat from the 1962 crop is expected to be available for export, or for denaturing for feed. A normal import of 200,000-300,000 tons of durum wheat is anticipated.

Italy anticipates greater rice trade opportunities in the future. A relatively high level of rice export, 320,000 tons, was realized in 1961/62. Exports for the coming marketing season, however, are expected to be substantially smaller, about 220,000 tons, due to lower production and stocks as well as increased domestic consumption.

In 1962/63 Italy is expected to import more feed grains than in the previous year. Corn imports probably will be around 2.5 to 3 million tons. The United States may supply a quarter of Italy's corn requirements, and 10-15 percent of her barley needs in 1962/63.

Cotton requirements in 1962/63 are expected to be about 300,000 tons, with imports of 250,000 tons expected. The United States probably will supply 40-50 percent while the rest may be imported from Mexico, Egypt, Turkey, Sudan, and other countries.

Imports of fats and oils (include olive oil, seed oils and animal fats) are expected for 1962/63 to increase about 14 percent over last year to 620,000 tons. Vegetable oil imports may amount to over 330,000 tons, although the Italian Government prefers to import oilseeds. In both 1960/61 and 1961/62 over 40 percent of the imported oilseeds were soybeans, of which the United States supplied about 90 percent in 1961/62.

The import of butter and other animal fats for 1962/63 likely will increase. As usual, the United States is expected to supply substantial amounts of inedible tallow which amounted to 125,000 tons in 1961/62. Poultry meat imports in 1962/63 may rise above the level of 1961/62 and the United States may increase its very small share of this market.

## THE NETHERLANDS

Net agricultural production in the Netherlands for 1962/63 is expected to be about 1 percent larger than in 1961/62. Both milk and meat production, of primary importance in the Netherlands' intensive agriculture, are expected to be larger in 1962/63 than a year earlier. Grain and potato production in 1962 were both up about 5 percent, whereas sugar beet production was down 20 percent from 1961. Vegetable production was up about 4 percent while production of pulses declined.

General economic conditions were good in 1962 with full employment and rising consumer demand. Total demand pressure, including demand for labor, have been strong during the past 2 years and Government actions designed to help curb inflationary price increases have been employed. The outlook for 1963 is for a continued high level of economic activity.

The food supply averages about 2,900 calories daily, per persons. The diet composition is good, with a trend toward more meat, eggs and sugar and away from potatoes, grains and pulses. Increased consumption of beef has occurred at the expense of pork. Citrus fruits are being favored over apples and pears. These changes in diet composition occurred as per capita income rose during the past decade.



Crop production: Wheat production in 1962 is estimated at 694,000 short tons. (See Table 25.) Increased area and yield were responsible for this record crop. The area devoted to wheat was up 7 percent over 1961 and represented an increase of 21 percent over the 1956-60 average. Yield per acre was 17 percent higher than in 1961 and 36 percent above the 5-year average, 1956-60.

In 1962 the area devoted to feed grains declined to 925,000 acres, which was 62,000 below 1961 but 15,000 acres above 1960. Despite the decrease in area, total feed grain production rose to 1,522,000 short tons in 1962. Acreage of rye and oats was down compared to the 5-year average, while barley and mixed grain area showed an increase.

Table 25.--The Netherlands: Grain area, yield and production, average 1956-60, 1961, and 1962

Crop	:	Area	:	Yield	:	Production
	:	1.000	:	Bushels	:	1,000
	:	<u>acres</u>	:	<u>per acre</u>	:	<u>short tons</u>
Wheat:	:		:		:	
Average 1956-60	:	269	:	50.0	:	482
1961	:	304	:	58.3	:	531
1962	:	326	:	68.0	:	694
Rye:	:		:		:	
Average 1956-60	:	381	:	46.1	:	491
1961	:	297	:	40.0	:	332
1962	:	264	:	48.6	:	360
Barley:	:		:		:	
Average 1956-60	:	183	:	72.0	:	317
1961	:	255	:	69.2	:	424
1962	:	247	:	80.4	:	476
Oats:	:		:		:	
Average 1956-60	:	341	:	86.6	:	472
1961	:	304	:	97.5	:	475
1962	:	294	:	107.5	:	506

Total production of vegetables reached approximately 1,720,000 short tons in 1962 or 66,000 tons more than the previous year. The area devoted to raising vegetables has been increasing gradually, except for cabbage and cauliflower.

Total sown area of the 1962 pulse crop was about 35 percent lower than the previous year, but because of an increase of about 20 percent in yields, harvest of 83,000 short tons, was down only 23 percent. (See Table 26.) The area in sugar beets declined and production is estimated at 3,588,000 short tons of beets for 1962. Despite this reduction in production a sugar surplus still existed. The area in potatoes in 1962 was about 9,000 acres less than in 1961. However, due to an increased yield, a crop about 5 percent larger than the previous year is estimated. Industrial use for starch will take about a third of the crop.

Table 26.--The Netherlands: Pulse, potato, and sugar beet area, yield, and production, average 1956-60, 1961, and 1962

Crop	Area	Yield	Production
	1,000 acres	Cwt. per acre	1,000 short tons
Pulses:			
Average 1956-60	101	24.8	125
1961	72	30.0	108
1962	47	35.4	83
Potatoes:			
Average 1956-60	336	232	3,898
1961	306	256	3,914
1962	297	277	4,117
		Short tons per acre	
Sugar beets:			
Average 1956-60	198	18.8	3,718
1961	210	21.3	4,464
1962	n.a.	n.a.	3,588

Livestock production: Milk production, very important in the Netherlands, was 7,826,000 short tons for 1961/62, an increase of about 2 percent over the previous year. A further increase of about 5 percent is forecast in 1962/63 following a 4 percent increase in the number of milk cows. Total cattle numbers increased, however, 5 percent from 3.6 million in 1961 to 3.8 million in 1962. (See Table 27.)

Egg production may decline during 1962/63 because of an unfavorable price relationship when pullets were started. The May 1962 census showed a 6 percent reduction in the number of laying hens and a 20 percent decrease in pullets since May 1961.

Total meat production has been increasing at a steady rate. (See Table 28.) Increases over 1960/61 occurred in beef, veal, horse, and poultry meat production in 1961/62, but there was a small decrease in pork production. Beef and veal production in 1962/63 is expected to increase about 12 percent over the past year following an increase in cattle for fattening.

Pork production in 1961/62 was down slightly because of a decrease in slaughter in the latter part of 1961 in response to lower prices. A slight decrease in hog slaughter is estimated the last half of 1962; but an increase in the first half of 1963 probably will result in an overall increase in total pork for 1962/63.

Agricultural inputs: Labor employed in agriculture declined 9 percent between 1954 and 1959. During that time Gross Agricultural Product and total capital expenditures in agriculture each increased 17 percent. In 1959, 11 percent of the working population was employed in agriculture almost half as many as the 20 percent in 1947.



Table 27.--The Netherlands: Livestock numbers, average 1956-60, 1961, and 1962 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Horses	Poultry
	- - - - - <u>1,000 head</u> - - - - -				
Average 1956-60	2,910	2,650	412	199	39,699
1961	3,623	2,860	438	171	51,686
1962	3,813	2,798	482	162	47,408

<sup>1/</sup> Census taken in May.

Table 28.--The Netherlands: Livestock production, average 1956-60, 1961/62, and 1962/63 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Beef and veal	Pork	Poultry	Mutton, lamb, and goat	Total milk	Eggs
	- - - - - <u>Million pounds</u> - - - - -					<u>Million</u>
Average 1956-60	481	816	117	19	13,780	4,698
1961/62	542	930	186	18	15,652	6,035
1962/63 <sup>2/</sup>	608	948	212	18	16,735	6,120

<sup>1/</sup> Excludes horsemeat, 44 million lbs. in 1961/62

<sup>2/</sup> Forecast.

Total tractor capacity in May 1962 was more than 2.3 million hp. or over 100 hp. per 247 acres of cultivated land compared with 90 and 80 hp. in 1961 and 1960, respectively. Also, in May 1962 an increase in milking machines of 19 percent over a year earlier was reported. There was about one milking machine per 30 milk cows. Numbers of other farm machinery also increased, except threshing machines and grain binders, which were being replaced by combine harvesters.

The Netherlands applied more commercial fertilizer to its arable land than any other West European country. In 1960/61 an average of about 408 pounds per acre on a plant nutrient basis was applied. This consisted of 182 pounds of nitrogen, 95 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 131 pounds of potash.

Foreign trade: The Netherlands is a large importer of food items, agricultural raw materials, and livestock feeds. Livestock products, finished products, and fruits and vegetables are exported. (See Table 29.)

Grains are the leading agricultural import. The United States supplied about 60 percent of total grain imports by value in the calendar years 1961 and 1962. Since 1959 the United States' share of the market has increased while that of Russia, another major supplier, has declined. Canada is also an important source of wheat imports.

Table 29.--The Netherlands: Trade in selected agricultural products, annual average 1958-60 and 1961

Product	Imports		Product	Exports	
	1958-60	1961		1958-60	1961
	Million dollars			Million dollars	
Wheat and spelt, unmilled	48.4	53.0	Live animals for food other than poultry	13.9	27.6
Feed grains	146.4	134.6	Live poultry and poultry meat	39.3	43.1
Other feed stuff for animals	64.0	77.5	All other meats	157.5	154.9
Fruits and nuts, fresh	38.4	47.3	Milk and cream	101.8	120.2
Tobacco, unmanufactured	44.6	56.1	Butter	36.0	24.5
Hides and skins, undressed	24.5	29.3	Cheese and curd	60.7	64.9
Wool and other animal hair	41.5	46.5	Eggs	104.1	106.9
Cotton	52.8	59.0	Fruits	34.6	39.0
Oilseeds	100.8	97.9	Vegetables	142.2	170.9
Animal fats and oils	31.4	32.9	Vegetable oils	30.4	30.4

Corn, the most important feed grain, is supplied mainly by the United States and Argentina. Grain sorghums and barley also are furnished by the United States. France, usually the second most important supplier of barley, equaled the United States in 1961. Total feed grain imports in 1963 probably will be close to the volume imported during 1962.

The Netherlands likely was a large importer of fats, oils, and oilseeds in 1962. The United States supplied about one-third of the total oilseeds, mostly soybeans. Most of the remainder, in the form of peanuts, palm kernels, and copra, probably was imported from Nigeria and the Philippines. Oilseed imports probably increased in 1962. Oil imports likely will decline slightly in 1963 in favor of oilseeds, particularly soybeans, because of strong demand for oilseed meals.

Dairy and meat exports may be larger in 1963 than in 1962. Major export markets were the United Kingdom and West Germany. Egg exports, chiefly to West Germany, may continue at about the same level as in 1962 and exports of poultry meat may rise somewhat-also to West Germany.

#### NORWAY

Crop production in Norway is tailored toward satisfying the feed demands for livestock, the most important sector in the country's agriculture. Little bread grain and no sugar or oilseed crops are produced. Agricultural land comprises only 3.4 percent of a total land area which is highly fragmented by a mountainous topography and indented coastline. The agricultural land per farm is extremely small, even by European standards. Only 10 percent of Norway's 198,000 farms with more than 1-1/4 acres have more than 12-1/2 acres of agricultural land.



Except for the most inaccessible areas where production is usually for home use only, the farmer's basic aim is to produce livestock products for marketing. Norway is essentially self-sufficient in livestock products though this production depends in part on imports of coarse grain, feed concentrates, farm machinery, fertilizers, and other agricultural supplies.

Norway's Gross Agricultural Product as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product fell from 15.0 percent in 1950 to 11.5 percent in 1960 (see Fig. 2), the change toward industrialization being less rapid than in neighboring Sweden.

The average per capita food consumption in terms of energy value is estimated at about 3,200 calories per day, substantially above the average for Western Europe. On the whole, Norwegians have an adequate diet with substantially lower consumption of grain products, meat, fruits, nuts, and vegetables than the European average. Consumption of sugar, fish, and fats and oils is much higher than the European average and fluid milk consumption, is the highest in the world, except for Finland.

Crop production: Cold weather and rain delayed the maturing and harvesting of most crops in 1962. This was reflected in a 30 percent decline in total grain production measured in terms of 15 percent moisture content, from 653,000 tons in 1961 to 457,500 tons in 1962. However, 1961 was the best grain year in Norway's history, about 30 percent above the 1955-59 average, measured on a field weight basis.

The reduction in the domestic production of feed grains will not be fully reflected in the 1962/63 import figures, as carry-over stocks of corn and grain sorghum were much higher than usual. Except for 7,700 tons of barley and 11,000 tons of oats used for food, Norwegian grain production was entirely used for feeding purposes and seed.

The short growing season and improved short season varieties have strongly favored the production of barley, which constituted more than two-thirds of total grain production in 1962. Barley and oats together represented 95 percent of total grain production.

Vegetable and fruit production was above normal in 1962. Apple and pear imports likely will be delayed to permit satisfactory marketing of the domestic crop.

Livestock production: For the next few years a stabilization in cow numbers is forecast at about 600,000 head but higher yields per cow also are expected. This would further add to Norway's surplus problems in milk and dairy products. The United Kingdom, West Germany, and Italy have been the main export markets. Total cheese exports in 1962/63 are estimated at 9,900 tons, the same as 1961/62, but butter exports probably will decline because of quota regulations on the United Kingdom market. Milk and meat production likely will continue to exceed domestic demand in 1962/63 despite a drop in meat production. (See Table 30.) A meat surplus probably will continue and exports of beef are expected to increase by 25 to 50 percent. Exports likely will be between 11,000 and 13,000 tons, mostly to the U.S.S.R., East Germany, and Czechoslovakia at heavily subsidized prices.

Table 30.--Norway: Meat production, 1960/61, 1961/62, and 1962/63

Commodity	:	1960/61	:	1961/62	:	1962/63 <u>1/</u>
	:	- - - - - <u>1,000 tons</u> - - - - -				
Beef	:	46.8	:	54.6	:	55.6
Veal	:	7.7	:	8.4	:	8.4
Mutton, lamb & goat	:	14.8	:	15.4	:	15.4
Horsemeat	:	2.2	:	2.6	:	2.4
Pork	:	62.5	:	64.3	:	61.9
Total meat production	:	134.0	:	145.3	:	143.7
<u>1/</u> Forecast.						

Agricultural inputs: Between 1950 and 1960 the total active population increased 2.6 percent while the number active in agriculture decreased 24 percent. Thus, the agriculture labor force as a percent of total active population dropped from 22.9 percent to 10.7 percent.

Mechanization of agriculture has proceeded at a substantial rate in recent years. In June 1962 there were 59,000 four-wheel farm tractors and 17,000 two-wheel or garden type tractors compared with 45,000 and 11,000 three years earlier. Norwegian fertilizer consumption was the heaviest in Scandinavia amounting to about 150 pounds plant nutrient value per acre of arable land in 1959.

The foremost objective of agricultural policy is to increase the average size of farms through land reclamation and the amalgamation of small farms. This may be the slow but steady trend of the 1960's as Norway's agricultural economy moves to adapt itself to the European Economic Community.

Foreign trade: The United States is one of the most important suppliers to Norway of corn, rice, grain sorghum, lemons, raisins and prunes, canned peaches, soybeans, soybean meal, unmanufactured tobacco, and raw cotton.

If the United Kingdom joins the Common Market, and perhaps even if she does not, Norway is expected to proceed with her plans for full membership. This may have a profound effect on her long-range trade relations but is not expected to affect 1962/63.



From 1957 to 1961 agricultural production increased less than 1 percent annually. Portugal's population is increasing about 1.5 percent each year and a rising level of per capita income suggests that domestic food requirements have increased. This appears to be verified by the increasing quantity of agricultural imports over the same time period. However, Portuguese agriculture is expected to record a good year in 1962/63, second, to the record output of 1960/61 during the postwar years.

The Portuguese average daily diet has not improved significantly during recent years and the per capita supply of about 2,500 calories per day is the lowest in Western Europe. Diet is high in cereals, potatoes, and fats and oils, but low in meat and dairy products.

Crop production: The 1962 production of grains, including rice, is estimated at 1.69 million tons compared with 1.62 million tons in 1961, a 3 percent increase. Production of wheat increased to 609,000 tons in 1962 from 475,000 in 1961. The corn harvest, however, was down about 25 percent from the 1961 crop of 696,000 tons. The other grains showed substantial increases for 1962.

Production of potatoes and olive oil for 1962 was down about 10 percent compared to the previous year. Wine production in 1962 is estimated to exceed the poor 1961 production of 793 million gallons by 25 percent.

Land devoted to raising field crops has remained stable in Portugal the last decade. However, there has been an important change in land use. A changing pattern of production is evident. Estimates for 1961 indicate about 988,000 acres were irrigated compared with approximately 900,000 acres in 1951. This represented about 10 percent of the cropland, including orchards and vineyards. Since 1957, wheat and oats acreage has declined slightly, rye and barley acreage remained unchanged; and the acreage devoted to corn, rice, potatoes, and pulses increased. This shift in the production pattern is the result of the introduction in 1953 of Six-Year Development Plans which are expected to enable Portugal to become more self-sufficient in foodstuffs.

Livestock production: The livestock population at the end of 1955, according to the livestock census, was in thousands: cattle, 904; sheep, 3,593; goats, 707; hogs, 1,419; horses and mules, 194; and chickens, 7,752. Livestock numbers have changed little since 1955 with the exception of hog and poultry numbers. Severe outbreaks of African Swine Fever destroyed at least 65,000 hogs the last 2 years. But hog numbers and pork production are expected to increase slightly in 1962/63. In response to increasing consumer demand, poultry numbers also have risen to an estimated 14.0 million in 1962, almost double the 1955 figure.

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11/ Statistics, except those referring to livestock production and trade, exclude Azores and Madeira Islands.

Agricultural inputs: The 1960 census showed that 44 percent of the total labor force was in agriculture. The contribution of this labor was low, however, accounting for only about 20 percent annually of Portugal's Gross National Product of \$2,565 million in 1961. There was also a large labor reservoir, especially in the southern part of the country where the agricultural worker could not generally be used efficiently during the entire year. There appeared to be a slight movement of the agricultural population to the urban areas but definite data will not be available until publication of the 1960 census.

Tractor numbers have risen from 4,494 in 1955 to 9,550 in 1960, providing one tractor for every 815 acres of land in field crops. This is one of the lowest land/tractor ratios in Western Europe.

The annual average consumption of fertilizer per acre steadily increased in recent years. Nevertheless, it was still far below the average for most European countries. In 1959, in terms of plant nutrients 22 pounds of nitrogen, 24 pounds of phosphoric acid and 3 pounds of potash were applied per acre of arable land.

Early in 1962, the Government approved two laws to implement the land reform program. One was to break up the large estates in southern Portugal or to force the owner to use the land more productively and the other was to consolidate the small land holdings in northern Portugal. A farm tenancy law also was passed which established a minimum lease period of 6 years and provided that the owner pay the tenant at the end of the lease for improvements made on the property.

Foreign trade: Portuguese imports of cotton and other fibers, vegetable oils and oilseeds and, in some years, cereals, primarily wheat and barley, are fairly substantial. In 1961 these commodities accounted for 84 percent of total agricultural imports of \$155 million, with fibers representing about 35 percent of the total agricultural imports. The Portuguese Overseas Territories have been the main source of supply, furnishing cotton and other fibers, fats, oils and oilseeds, sugar, and coffee.

Portugal's 1961 agricultural imports, which constituted 22 percent of total imports, increased by \$20.3 million over the previous year. Grain imports in 1961 amounted to 434,000 tons, up 184,000 from 1960 and 312,000 tons from the 1957-61 average, with wheat representing over half of the total grain imports. The United States was the major source of grain imports in 1961.

Even though Portugal had a favorable harvest in 1962, especially in grains, agricultural imports for 1962/63 are estimated to remain high.

Portugal's agricultural exports to the United States and the rest of the world, while small, have tended in recent years to increase slightly.

The agricultural trade of Portugal is controlled through quantitative restrictions, import and export permits, exchange controls and bilateral trade agreements. Imports and exports depend on special licenses with imports limited to primarily essential agricultural commodities.



## SPAIN

Net agricultural production in Spain is expected to show little change between 1960/61 and 1962/63. The production gains which have occurred have been mainly due to improved irrigation practices and increased fertilizer use. The largest increases were in industrial crops (cotton, tobacco, and sugar beets), fodder crops, and meat production. However, with a 3.3 percent population increase during the same time period, agricultural production has not kept pace with domestic food requirements. Agriculture contributed 27 percent of the national income in 1961. This rate remained fairly stable for several preceding years.

The estimated daily per capita food supply of 2,700 calories for 1961/62, although one of the lowest in Western Europe is much better than the daily calorie supply of 2,565 in 1957/58. An improvement in the composition and quality of the diet is also evident. In 1961/62, per capita consumption of bread grains was about 10 percent below that of 1957/58. Although the average person consumed more potatoes in 1961/62 than in 1957/58 he also consumed more vegetables, fruits, and nuts. Meat consumption has remained at approximately the same per capita level with pork as the most important meat product. Dairy product and egg consumption have remained practically stable. Fat consumption has increased close to 10 percent. Olive oil is the main source of fat followed by other vegetable oils.

Crop production: The 1962 production of grain was estimated at 10.5 million tons, a 28 percent increase over the 7.8 million tons harvested in 1961. Wheat production increased to 5.4 million tons from 3.5 million. Barley production, at 2.4 million tons, was 0.8 million tons greater than in 1961. Oats and rye showed slight production increases in 1962. The prolonged drought in northern Spain seriously affected the corn crop. The 1962 corn harvest was about the same as the 1961 production of 1.2 million tons. Rice production in 1962 of 430,000 tons of rough rice, was up about 6 percent from the previous year.

The most significant change in crop output in Spain in recent years has been the substantial increase in cotton production. Within the past 5 years, cotton production has tripled. In 1962 Spanish cotton production was estimated at 480,000 bales, 445,000 Upland and 35,000 Egyptian. This production plus an estimated carryover of 371,000 bales likely will be more than enough to meet the 1962/63 mill needs of 500,000 bales. It is anticipated that Spain will, nevertheless, import small amounts of some grades and staple lengths of cotton.

Because of severe frost in late December, the 1962/63 Spanish citrus crop, chiefly oranges, suffered significant damage. Preliminary estimates indicate a loss, perhaps of 35 percent below the harvest of 1961/62.

Adequate rainfall and other favorable weather conditions in the fall of 1962 are expected to increase 1962/63 olive oil production to about 365,000 tons; about 25,000 tons more than the poor 1961/62 harvest.

Livestock production: The livestock, dairy, and poultry industries continued to grow in 1961/62. Dairy and beef cattle numbers are estimated to have increased about 130,000 head to a total of 3.9 million head with the largest

increase in dairy cattle. Sheep and goat numbers are expected to have remained constant at 25.9 million head while a decline in the number of hogs from 5.85 to 5.80 million head is expected because of the incidence of African Swine Fever. Poultry increased 20 percent to 39 million as a result of increased domestic consumer demand and the liberalization of imports of baby chicks and eggs for hatching.

Meat production by inspected slaughterhouses is forecast for 1962/63 at 628,000 tons, slightly larger than the previous year's estimated 622,000 tons. Beef and veal production indicate important gains for 1962/63 while other meats are expected to decline slightly. Meat production, however, under Government inspection represented only about 55 percent of the total estimated slaughter.

Agricultural inputs: Preliminary estimates from the 1960 census indicate that the agricultural labor force of 4.6 million, 39 percent of the total labor force, has decreased about 5 percent since 1950 when it represented 44 percent of the total working force of 10.7 million.

Added emphasis, through an education program by the Ministry of Agriculture during the last few years, has increased the use of fertilizers, particularly nitrogenous fertilizers. (See Table 31.)

Table 31.--Spain: Consumption of commercial fertilizer, 1956 and 1961 (in plant nutrients)

Year	Nitrogen	Phosphoric acid	Potash	Total
	1,000 tons			
1956	189	300	94	583
1961	303	308	105	716

Production of phosphate fertilizers is very important in Spain with present production capacity being over 2.3 million tons annually. Furthermore, expansion projects are under way which are expected to allow an annual production capacity of 2.7 million tons by the end of 1962. Potash fertilizer production has been large enough to supply the country's needs and allow exports of about 385,000 tons annually. Only in nitrogenous fertilizers, needed for most Spanish soils, does production fall short of consumption needs. In 1960/61, production of this type of fertilizer amounted to 121,000 tons, a sizeable increase over the 51,000 tons produced in 1956.

An internal land resettlement and consolidation program was initiated in 1953. By the end of 1962, 63,000 families were relocated on newly planned farms which covered about 915,000 acres. Land consolidation affected an additional 640,000 acres. This work is continuing in 1963 with renewed emphasis because of the growing disparity between industrial and agricultural per capita income.

Foreign trade: Major Spanish agricultural imports are cotton, fats and oils, oilseeds, tobacco, potatoes, and cereals. In 1961 these commodities accounted for 72 percent of the total value of agricultural imports of \$291.9 million.



The largest imports of agricultural products in 1961 were grains which amounted to 1.4 million tons compared with a 1957-61 average of 435,000 tons. Wheat accounted for 996,000 tons, one of the highest import levels on record, compared with a 1957-61 average of 225,000 tons.

The United States supplied 52 percent of Spain's agricultural imports during 1961 compared with a 1957-61 average of 60 percent. In previous years, Spain imported large amounts of agricultural products, primarily grains, under the P.L. 480 Program. However, because of Spain's greatly improved foreign exchange position plus a very favorable harvest in 1962, the P.L. 480 Program is being discontinued except for emergency measures. In 1961, agricultural imports under P.L. 480 amounted to only 2 percent of total agricultural imports from the United States compared with a 1957-61 average of 72 percent.

Due to the excellent food grain harvest in 1962 very little wheat or rye was expected to be imported during 1962/63. However, because of increasing emphasis on livestock production and the poor corn crop in 1962, Spain is expected to increase her 1962/63 coarse grain imports over the 400,000 tons imported in 1961/62.

In 1961, Spain imported 160,000 tons of soybean oil, all from the United States. This was practically the same amount that was imported in 1960 and the average for the 1957-61 period. It is expected that Spain will import about 175,000 tons of soybean oil, all from the United States, in 1962/63.

Because of the good 1962 crop and substantial stocks it is expected that in 1962/63 imports of cotton will be small. There will be available for export about 75,000 bales of weather damaged and poorer grade domestically grown cotton. The United States has been the most important source of Spanish raw cotton imports in recent years, supplying 198,700 bales in 1960/61 and 155,270 in 1961/62.

Recent policy changes implemented by new laws emphasize the increased determination of the Spanish Government to put the country in a better competitive position internationally. A law approved by the Spanish Government on November 23, 1962, moved Spain toward a much freer import situation than during the last 10 years. The new law is in accord with agreements made with the International Monetary Fund.

Exports of fresh fruits (oranges), fresh vegetables (potatoes, garlic, and onions), wine, olive oil, and olives contributed a very important share of Spain's foreign exchange earnings. In 1961 these commodities accounted for 83 percent of total agricultural exports by value with oranges and olive oil making up more than half of this total. The United Kingdom and West Germany were the most important markets for Spanish agricultural products followed by the United States, Italy, and France. Agricultural exports in 1961 accounted for 53 percent of the total value of Spanish commodity exports.

# SWEDEN

Maintenance of the labor income of the efficient family farmer at a par with the income of industrial workers in rural areas remains the principal agricultural policy goal. An attempt has been made to reach this goal by keeping agricultural production balanced approximately in line with domestic consumption and when necessary restricting imports and subsidizing exports. Sustained efforts also have been made by the Government to aid the process of enlarging farms, improving farm land and buildings, and advancing the efficiency of farm production. In 1962, as in recent years, the agricultural economy has been favored by a strong home market demand for its products.

Output of livestock products in 1962 was estimated to exceed that of 1961 by 6 percent while marketings of plant products from the 1962 crop will be smaller. The net effect is an estimated increase in agricultural production of 3 percent. This is the first significant production increase in any calendar year since 1957.

Crop production: The 1962 crop was affected by bad weather, particularly a late harvest because of rain and cold weather. Coarse grain production was well above average quantitatively, bread grain production slightly above, while the oilseed crop was about average. All other crops were below average production levels and the quality of most crops suffered. (See Table 32.)

Table 32.--Sweden: Production, consumption and trade in principal agricultural products, average 1957-61

Commodity	Production	Consumption <sup>1/</sup>	Import	Export
	1,000 tons			
Bread grains	1,062	750	217	197
Coarse grain	2,535	88	124	85
Potatoes	1,709	716	80	--
Sugar	313	355	58	1
Oilseed	145	198	87	37
Butter	93	77	1	17
Cheese	60	64	8	3
Meat	394	377	24	47
Eggs	104	96	1	9

<sup>1/</sup> Consumed as food. Does not include use for feed, seed, waste or industry.

Wheat and barley acreage has continued to increase gradually while the area devoted to rye and other coarse grains has showed a corresponding decrease. It has been estimated that during 1962/63 it will be necessary to admix about 40 percent of imported hard wheat to give the flour a satisfactory baking quality. This will mean imports of wheat in the neighborhood of 220,000 tons while considerable quantities of domestic wheat will be available for feed and exports.



The feed value of the coarse grain and hay crop as well as the bread grain that will be used for feed, is substantially below normal. The feeding value of the 1962/63 feed supplies may not greatly exceed average levels, even though the volume of feed appears to be about 25 percent larger than average. Edible peas, potatoes, and sugar likely will need to be imported to supplement production, probably 110,000 tons of potatoes and 88,000 tons of crude sugar.

The people of Sweden eat a well rounded diet, slightly lower in total caloric value than their neighbors. Their diet shows a declining emphasis on cereals and potatoes and growing emphasis on fruits, vegetables, cheese, and eggs. The slightly lower total caloric value and the shifting to higher quality, more processed food, reflects higher purchasing power, increasing mechanization of industry and agriculture, and more sedentary jobs.

Livestock production: During 1962/63 the production of milk is expected to decline about 2 percent from 1961/62, due to increased cow slaughter and reduced feed supplies, while beef supplies will more nearly approach self-sufficiency than in the previous year. Cheese production probably will increase further in 1962/63 while butter production will decline due to the decline in milk output. Butter consumption is expected to increase in response to a 10 percent retail price reduction. Production of nonfat dry milk solids is increasing each year but external trade movements are of small consequence as domestic consumption is increasing.

Although the chick hatch was off slightly in 1962, egg production in 1962/63 should be about the same as in 1961/62 as the result of an improvement in output per hen. Meat production probably also will be about the same. (See Table 33.)

Table 33.--Sweden: Meat production and trade, 1961/62 and 1962/63 1/

Commodity	:	Production	:	Import	:	Export
	:	<u>1,000 tons</u>				
Beef:	:					
1961/62	:	125.4		11.2		1.1
1962/63	:	134.5		5.5		2.2
Veal:	:					
1961/62	:	28.1		7.8		--
1962/63	:	28.7		3.3		--
Horsemeat:	:					
1961/62	:	0.8		7.6		--
1962/63	:	1.0		7.7		--
Other meat:	:					
1961/62	:	8.2		0.9		0.6
1962/63	:	7.7		1.1		0.6
Pork:	:					
1961/62	:	244.5		5.4		40.9
1962/63	:	235.6		3.3 <sup>a</sup>		29.8
Total:	:					
1961/62	:	407.0		32.9		42.6
1962/63	:	407.5		20.9		32.6

1/ 1962/63 forecast.

Agricultural inputs: Largely by the force of the upswing in the general economy during the 1950's, and the conscious effort to limit agriculture's role in the economy, the Gross Agricultural Product as a share of the Gross Domestic Product fell from 8.2 percent in 1950 to 4.7 percent in 1960. (See Fig. 1.) During this decade the number of people active in agriculture dropped 35.7 percent from 540,000 to 347,000, a reduction in the share of total active population from 17.4 percent to 10.7 percent.

Domestic and imported tractors and equipment of the finest design and quality are readily available. On the other hand, agricultural labor is in short supply. These and other economic forces have so stimulated mechanization that farms with 50 or more acres of arable land have reached the saturation point for tractors. The replacement market for tractors now averages over 10,000 a year. Use of combines, milking machines, and other machinery and equipment has increased rapidly though not to the same degree.

Commercial fertilizer is applied according to soil test and averaged 60 pounds, plant nutrient value, per acre of arable land in 1959/60 with considerably higher applications on the fertile grain producing plains of southern Sweden than on the pasture land in the north. Sweden has developed the art of crop seed production to a high degree and Swedish farmers have available to them the finest adapted seed varieties.

Emphasis continues to be placed on increasing farm size and improving the efficiency of farm buildings to make more rational use of both the physical and human resources available. Between 1950 and 1960 the number of farms with more than 5 acres of cropland decreased from 282,187 to 257,421 or 9 percent while the average area of arable land per farm increased from 32 acres to 35 acres or 9 percent. This trend is continuing and by 1970 there is expected to occur a further 16 percent reduction in farm numbers and a 10 percent increase in area of arable land per farm. The agricultural population is expected to fall to 9 percent of total population by that date.

Foreign trade: Foreign trade is carried out to a major degree with the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) of which Sweden is a member and the European Economic Community (EEC), to which Sweden has applied for association. In 1961 the EFTA countries supplied 19 percent of Sweden's total imports, and the EEC, 15 percent. Well over half of total imports came from Brazil, Denmark, the United States, Italy, and the Netherlands. Sweden's exports to the EFTA were 36 percent of total exports, those to the EEC 44 percent. Trade with the EEC seems to be on the increase. In 1961 imports of beef, cereals, and coffee were up; feed grain, potatoes, sugar, bran and oilcake down, from the preceding year. On the export side, West Germany and the United Kingdom were, as usual, the two most important markets, accounting for about half of total Swedish agricultural sales. Major items were feed grains, fish, fats and oils, pork, eggs, butter, and rapeseed.



## SWITZERLAND

Switzerland, with a population of nearly 5.5 million people and a substantial mountainous area, nevertheless, has considerable agricultural resources. As part of the traditional Swiss policy of neutrality, the country's agricultural policy calls for maintenance of the maximum feasible degree of self-sufficiency in food supplies. Swiss agricultural prices are the highest in Western Europe. To maintain these high prices the Government fixes producers' prices of a number of products, such as butter, cheese, and meat. Meat prices also are influenced by the Federal Council's authority to ease restrictions on imports. Prices for fruits and vegetables are not set. Import quantities are regulated, as needed, to supplement domestic supplies.

Gross Agricultural Product as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product decreased from 7.4 percent in 1951 to 5.7 percent in 1958. (See Fig. 2.) Indications are that growth in other sectors of the economy is continuing at a faster rate than in the agricultural sector.

The Swiss diet is among the best in Western Europe in terms of available food supply and nutritional composition. In 1957/58 a total of about 3,040 calories per capita per day was available for consumption.

Crop production: Total production of bread grains in 1961 was 415,300 short tons. Despite a reduction of about 15,000 acres in area harvested, preliminary reports showed that bread grain production for 1962 was 427,000 short tons. The reduction in bread grain area was mainly due to winter frost, which caused some farmers to resow with spring wheat or other cereals. Most of the resown acreage, about 15,000 acres, was transferred to coarse grains. The larger area combined with increased yields raised the harvest of coarse grain to about 193,000 short tons in 1962 compared with 163,000 tons in 1961.

Sugar beet acreage in 1962 was about the same in 1961, 12,500 acres; but drought in some areas is estimated to reduce production. In 1961 output of sugar beets was 246,000 short tons; but production was only about 190,000 tons in 1962. A reduction in potato acreage and dry weather conditions in 1962 reduced potato production below the 1961 output of 1,650,000 short tons. Total production of fruits and vegetables was slightly lower for 1962 compared with 1961.

Livestock production: Milk production in 1961/62 increased to 3,385,000 short tons or 6 percent above 1960/61. Cattle numbers increased 0.5 percent over April 1961 to 1,780,000 head, a record figure. Cow numbers (945,000) were nearly 1 percent higher, which suggested another increase in milk production for 1962/63. About 1,500,000 hogs were slaughtered in 1961/62. A further increase in pork production may be forthcoming in 1962/63. There were 21 percent more brood sows on farms in April 1962 than a year earlier.

Poultry numbers in April 1962 were estimated at 5,880,000, which is a decline of 2 percent from the number a year earlier. The number of laying hens decreased by 4 percent to 3,300,000 which indicated that broiler production is continuing the increase of recent years.

Agricultural inputs: Persistent labor shortages and higher wages in the industrial sector in recent years stimulated the transfer of labor from agriculture to industrial jobs. The active agricultural population was 14 percent of the total active population in 1950. By 1960, it was 300,000 people or 10 percent of the total active population. This is a reduction of about 70,000 persons in 10 years. In 1960, about 18,000 foreign workers were employed in agriculture, 6 percent of the total active agriculture population.

Capital expenditure in agriculture in relation to Gross Agricultural Product averaged about 9 percent for 1950-52 and 14 percent for 1956-58. An important portion of this expenditure was for tractors, which are increasing at a rapid rate. The number of tractors, on Swiss farms was 27,240 in 1955 and 48,890 in 1960.

The total amount of commercial fertilizer used in Switzerland has increased in recent years. Total commercial fertilizer applied, in terms of plant nutrients was 111,000 short tons in 1960/61 compared with an annual average of 109,000 short tons for the 3 previous years. In 1960/61, 17,000 tons of nitrogen, 49,000 tons of phosphoric acid, and 45,000 tons of potash were applied in Switzerland. This compared with 15,000 tons of nitrogen, 47,000 tons of phosphoric acid, and 39,000 tons of potash applied on the average during the 3 years 1957/58--1959/60.

Foreign trade: The principal agricultural imports in terms of value are fruits, vegetables, wool, cotton, tobacco, grains, and meats. Imports of all fruits were \$67.2 million in 1961 and \$57.4 million in 1960. Vegetable imports were \$25.1 million in 1961 and \$29.6 million in 1960. The principal vegetable imports of tomatoes, lettuce, potatoes, endive, brussel sprouts, beans, and peas were supplied primarily by Italy, Spain, and France. Switzerland imported \$35.9 million of raw cotton in 1961 and \$34.8 million in 1960. Over 40 percent of the total raw cotton imports were purchased from the United States. Wool imports for 1961 amounted to \$28.5 million compared with \$27.3 million in 1960. France was the most important source of supply. Cotton and wool imports are likely to continue at about the 1961/62 level for 1962/63. Domestic demand is high for textiles, and likely will be met partly with imports.

Grains are also important imports for Switzerland. Total value of all grain and grain preparations imported in 1961 was \$71.1 million, a decrease from the \$75.2 million in 1960. Canada furnished about two-thirds of the wheat imports of \$31.4 million in 1960 and \$30.6 million in 1961. Import demand for hard wheat likely will continue much the same for 1962/63 as in 1961/62. Barley, valued at \$10.6 million in 1961 and \$14.0 million in 1960, was the principal feed grain import. France supplied over one-half of the total in both of these years. Import demand for feed grains will probably increase somewhat in 1962/63 because of increasing livestock production, especially pork and poultry meat.

In order to meet the domestic demand for meat, about 12 percent of the meat consumed was imported in 1960 and 1961. About one-third of the total meat imports was poultry meat, of which the United States supplied about 70 percent. About 19,000 short tons of beef and veal valued at \$15 million were



imported in 1961. Approximately 30 percent was obtained from Argentina, with Germany and the Netherlands being secondary suppliers. In 1962/63, meat imports will probably continue about the same but with a decrease in pork and poultry imports owing to an increase in domestic production.

Switzerland imported \$24.3 million of leaf tobacco in 1961, which was an increase over the \$21.9 million of 1960. Over one-half of the total was obtained from the United States. Greece was the second ranking supplier. Tobacco imports are likely to increase slightly in 1962/63 as a result of the increasing domestic demand.

The only agricultural export of importance was cheese, valued at \$37.2 million in 1961 and \$34.7 million in 1960. Over 35 percent was sold to Italy in 1960 and 1961. France was the second most important market, followed by the United States, West Germany, and Belgium. Exports of cheese likely will increase somewhat in 1962/63, but increased Government subsidies may be required to accomplish this.

#### UNITED KINGDOM

The possibility of the United Kingdom joining the Common Market poses some serious problems for those engaged in agriculture and also for the United Kingdom Government. British farmers recognize that if their country joins the EEC the present policy of farm income support including deficiency payments will be exchanged for the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) of the Community. Some farmers feel that this would not give them the protection and financial return of the present system.

Particularly concerned are those engaged in horticulture and those operating at marginal efficiency. In contrast the generally larger and more efficient farm operators feel that they will be able to compete with the generally smaller, less mechanized farms presently existing in the Community. Agriculture in the United Kingdom occupies less of the total labor force, about 4 percent, and contributes less to the Gross Domestic Product, about 4 percent, than in any other country in Western Europe.

The food supply in the United Kingdom averages about 3,200 calories per person per day. While calorie levels have remained relatively stable over the past decade, the composition is improving. Potato consumption is decreasing and grain consumption is among the lowest in Europe. The consumption of sugar has been increasing, though already one of the highest in the world. Frozen, pre-packaged, and convenience foods are now commonplace in urban areas. The real value of purchases of convenience foods in 1960 was 17 percent above 1956.

Crop production: The 1962 harvest was well above average in quantity for most crops. Though grain production was exceptional, the moisture content at harvest was excessive, and the quality of the grain was below that of 1961. Wheat and barley production set new records while rye and oat production remained about the same. Mixed grain production was down somewhat. (See Table 34.)

Table 34.--United Kingdom: Production of principal agricultural products, average 1957-60, 1961/62, and 1962/63

Commodity	Average 1957-60	1961/62	1962/63 <u>1/</u>
	1,000 tons		
<u>Crops:</u>			
Wheat	3,005	2,881	3,969
Barley	3,727	5,571	6,221
Oats	2,377	2,244	1,923
Potatoes	6,674	7,716	7,045
<u>Livestock products:</u>			
Beef and veal	865	1,046	1,029
Mutton and lamb	233	284	272
Pork <u>2/</u>	450	513	561
Poultry meat	236	425	470
Milk	12,674	12,542	11,872
Cheese	112	129	129
Butter	37	60	62
Eggs	780	846	970
1/ Forecast. 2/ Uncured pork.			

Although 1962 apple production at 548,000 tons was 168,000 tons above 1961, it fell short of the 1957-61 average of 574,000 tons. Pear production of 55,000 tons was even less than the small 1961 crop of 60,000 tons and the 1957-61 average of 71,200 tons. Though somewhat more land (735,000 acres) was devoted to potatoes in 1962 than in 1961 (705,000 acres) the yield was reduced and total output was reduced slightly. Production remained significantly above the 1957-60 average.

Livestock production: Milk production in 1962/63 is expected to be down about 5 percent from 1961/62 and about 6 percent from the 1957-60 average of 12.7 million tons. Some 66 percent, or about 8 million tons will be consumed as fluid milk. Generally meat production is expected to be down very slightly in 1962/63 compared with 1961/62, but significantly higher than the 1957-60 average. This reduction from the previous year is due to adjustments in live animal numbers in the several species and their classes as a result of price changes.

Agricultural inputs: Expenditures for farm labor have been high by West European standards, with farm wages increasing at a rate that has forced farm operators to economize on hired labor as much as possible. (See Table 35.) Nevertheless, farm wages continued to be below urban or rural nonfarm earnings in 1962, and the long-term movement of labor away from agriculture continues.

In the last 6 years, there has been a slight decline in the number of farm tractors. The United Kingdom has one of the most highly mechanized farm economies in the world, with one tractor for every 40 acres of arable land. Tractors and much other machinery purchased in 1961 were mainly for replacement of worn equipment.



Table 35.--United Kingdom: Comparisons of expenditures on farm requisites, 1951/52, and 1960/61, as percentage of total farm expenditure

Expenditures	:	1951/52	:	1960/61
Labor	:	31	:	25
Rent and interest	:	8	:	8
Machinery	:	20	:	17
Livestock feed	:	21	:	27
Fertilizers	:	6.5	:	9
Seeds	:	3	:	2
Imported livestock	:	4	:	4
Other expenses	:	6.5	:	8

U.K. Annual Abstract of Statistics 1961, Table 214, p. 174.

Foreign trade: The United Kingdom is the world's leading importer of agricultural products. These products averaged about 40 percent of total imports which were valued at about \$12 billion annually in recent years.

Meat, fruit and vegetables, and grain are the leading import commodities accounting for about 40 percent of total agricultural imports, with an additional 30 percent accounted for by imports of dairy products, eggs and honey, coffee, tea, cocoa and spices, sugar, oilseeds, fats and oils, and feedstuffs such as oilcake. Tobacco, wool, cotton, and rubber account for two-thirds of the remainder.

Exports of agricultural products are fairly minor, accounting for only about 8 percent of total exports. Most agricultural exports are raw or semi-processed imports which have received further domestic processing such as refined sugar, cocoa, vegetable oils, or clean wool.

About half of the agricultural imports in value terms comes from the Commonwealth nations, chiefly Australia, New Zealand, and Canada. The United States ranks first among foreign suppliers furnishing 10 percent of the total. This is more than the EEC countries combined in 1960 but much less than the rest of Western Europe. Denmark is also a major supplier.

The United Kingdom has been the United States' most important single market for agricultural products, buying an average \$455.5 million annually during the period 1956/57 to 1960/61. Flue-cured tobacco valued at \$118.7 million followed by \$84 million of corn, \$82 million of cotton and lintens and \$40 million of wheat were the major products.

The United Kingdom's trade policy is protective of Commonwealth and Irish as well as domestic agriculture. There have been no evident changes in trade policy either in the United Kingdom or her major suppliers that are likely to affect a change in traditional trading relationships during 1962/63.

Table 36.--Western Europe: Land utilization, by country

Country and year	Agricultural land					Nonagricultural land				
	Plowed		Unplowed			Total		Forest		
	Total	Sown	Other	Good	Rough	Total	Other	Forest	Other	Total
					1,000 acres					
Austria 1959	10,086	4,376	4,092	284	3,437	2,273	10,633	7,720	2,913	20,719
Belgium 1960	4,589	2,529	2,526	3	2,060	--	3,590	1,673	1,917	8,179
Denmark 1961	7,729	6,883	5,324	1,559	838	8	2,880	1,081	1,799	10,609
Finland 1959	10,448	6,915	6,540	375	312	3,221	65,015	48,679	16,336	75,463
France 1961	95,869	53,062	51,009	2,053	32,454	10,353	40,256	1/28,293	1/11,963	136,125
West Germany 1961	35,108	21,013	19,587	1,426	8,965	5,130	25,879	17,559	8,320	60,987
Greece 1960	21,552	8,909	n.a.	n.a.	-----12,643-----	-----	11,203	4,881	6,322	32,755
Ireland 1960	11,233	3,655	1,675	1,980	-----7,578-----	-----	5,791	393	5,398	17,024
Italy 1960	54,206	39,123	32,550	6,573	12,597	2,486	20,225	14,391	5,834	74,431
Netherlands 1960	5,724	2,567	2,560	7	3,157	--	3,203	666	2,537	8,927
Norway 1960	2,553	2,086	2,054	32	-----467-----	-----	73,739	17,361	56,378	76,292
Portugal 1958	12,207	7,808	6,370	1,438	2,397	2,002	9,750	7,289	2,461	21,957
Spain 1960	51,651	40,927	26,904	14,023	5,051	5,673	73,139	47,189	25,950	124,790
Sweden 1961	10,527	9,346	8,891	455	-----1,236-----	-----	91,059	55,611	35,448	101,622
Switzerland 1960	5,350	1,082	n.a.	n.a.	1,839	2,429	4,517	2,424	2,093	9,867
United Kingdom 1961	48,828	17,954	10,871	7,083	12,683	18,191	11,466	n.a.	n.a.	60,294

1/ Estimated.



Table 37.--Western Europe: Production of principal crops, 1962

Country	Wheat	Rye	Feed grains			Total 1/	Rough : rice	Total grains 2/	Oilseeds:	Olive oil
			Barley	Oats	Corn					
						1,000 short tons				
Austria	778	515	613	366	200	1,179	---	2,472	---	---
Belgium	858	123	536	458	3	997	---	1,978	24	---
Denmark	722	551	3,658	672	---	4,330	---	6,329	68	---
Finland	465	112	297	679	---	976	---	1,553	9	---
France	15,432	388	6,611	2,970	1,906	11,487	138	27,746	270	2
West Germany	5,061	3,264	4,126	2,571	28	6,725	---	16,736	125	---
Greece	1,876	27	290	172	309	771	96	2,770	169	67
Ireland	476	---	3/431	392	---	823	---	1,299	n.a.	---
Italy	10,527	102	314	658	3,504	4,476	728	15,833	28	342
Netherlands	694	360	476	506	---	982	---	2,036	21	---
Norway	22	3	424	103	---	527	---	552	---	---
Portugal	609	174	70	111	529	710	192	1,685	---	68
Spain	5,392	493	2,369	576	1,240	4,185	430	10,500	---	365
Sweden	981	199	1,074	1,190	---	2,264	---	3,444	144	---
Switzerland 4/	4/ 5/356	45	132	55	n.a.	187	---	588	10	---
United Kingdom	3,969	20	6,221	1,923	---	8,144	---	12,133	---	---

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued-

Table 37.--Western Europe: Production of principal crops, 1962-- Continued

Country	Potatoes	Sugar beets	Fruits ex. wine grapes: Deciduous	Citrus	Vegetables	Cotton	Tobacco	Hay	Fodder root crops
					1,000 short tons				
Austria	3,570	1,698	325	---	529	---	6/	8,600	2,405
Belgium	1,705	1,949	272	---	992	---	3	---	---
Denmark	1,325	1,377	176	---	138	---	---	8,488	19,620
Finland	1,247	375	n.a.	---	n.a.	---	---	4,704	471
France	13,807	12,125	2,228	---	6,200	---	44	---	7/60,626
West Germany	25,132	11,873	2,791	---	2,425	---	11	25,728	23,369
Greece	532	187	365	354	1,222	99	102	n.a.	n.a.
Ireland	2,215	970	13	---	n.a.	---	---	4,040	3,748
Italy	4,213	7,165	4,831	1,271	4,288	6	44	38,580	n.a.
Netherlands	4,117	3,588	716	---	1,720	---	---	---	---
Norway	1,310	---	101	---	145	---	---	3,129	396
Portugal	869	---	2,211	98	987	---	---	---	---
Spain	4,267	4,448	2,302	942	4,740	124	33	3,119	91
Sweden	1,527	1,962	345	---	n.a.	---	---	4,929	568
Switzerland 4/	1,598	190	n.a.	---	n.a.	---	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom	7,045	6,877	1,102	---	3,307	---	---	10,005	10,446

1/ Added totals. 2/ Total grain included mixed grains not shown in table for some of the countries. 3/ Excludes malt barley production of 179,675 short tons. 4/ Preliminary estimates. 5/ Includes spelt. 6/ Less than 1,000 short tons. 7/ USDA estimates. n.a. Not available.



Table 38.--Western Europe: Livestock numbers, 1961/62

Country and date	Cattle		Hogs	Sheep	Goats	Horses mules & donkeys:	Poultry	
	Milk						Hens	Total
	cows	Total						
	----- 1,000 head -----							
Austria								
Dec. 1961	1,162	2,457	2,995	169	149	135	8,772	9,943
Belgium								
May 1962	1,056	2,836	2,090	n.a.	n.a.	141	n.a.	n.a.
Denmark								
July 1962	1,464	3,510	7,554	53	--	99	10,068	19,611
Finland 1/								
June 1962	1,153	2,057	484	307	2	238	3,094	6,489
France								
Oct. 1961	7,932	20,010	8,924	9,110	1,167	1,796	2/73,000	2/110,000
W. Germany								
Dec. 1961	5,901	13,284	17,191	987	292	634	61,662	69,267
Greece								
Dec. 1961	404	1,124	627	9,380	5,070	327	11,300	16,400
Ireland								
June 1962	1,302	4,726	1,113	4,705	--	225	5,500	11,567
Italy								
Jan. 1962	4,000	9,900	4,800	8,200	1,275	395	n.a.	88,000
Netherlands								
May 1962	1,750	3,813	2,798	482	n.a.	162	20,092	47,408
Norway								
Dec. 1961	590	1,139	489	990	81	91	n.a.	3,850
Portugal								
Dec. 1961	140	904	1,419	3,593	707	194	n.a.	14,000
Spain								
Dec. 1961	1,600	3,900	5,800	22,670	3,200	2,336	39,000	n.a.
Sweden								
June 1962	1,294	2,661	1,951	182	--	179	n.a.	11,701
Switzerland								
April 1962	945	1,780	1,230	228	n.a.	90	3,300	5,880
United Kingdom								
June 1962	3,690	11,879	6,753	29,545	--	150	33,116	56,342

<sup>1/</sup> June 15, 1961.<sup>2/</sup> October 1960.

Table 39.--Western Europe: Agricultural imports by country, European Economic Community, European Economic Community plus applicants, and total Western Europe, 1960 and 1961

Commodity and year	European Economic Community,								Denmark	Ireland
	Belgium- Luxem- bourg	France	West Germany	Italy	Nether- lands	Greece	Total			
	Millions of U. S. Dollars									
Live animals	1960:	6.4	27.7	142.9	88.4	8.1	10.1	283.6	.7	12.5
	1961:	7.5	30.5	138.3	72.0	14.2	16.7	279.2	.7	31.8
Meat and meat preparations	1960:	24.0	40.1	213.3	119.6	22.2	12.7	431.9	3.1	.8
	1961:	23.2	63.1	226.3	47.6	21.8	13.3	395.3	.5	.4
Dairy products and eggs	1960:	30.4	46.9	263.1	96.1	6.0	8.0	450.5	4.8	.1
	1961:	29.2	20.6	267.1	90.9	6.1	10.1	424.0	2.1	.2
Cereals and cereal preparations	1960:	129.0	73.3	363.4	186.7	232.7	11.5	996.6	75.6	20.3
	1961:	124.6	90.0	395.1	320.9	211.9	17.5	1,160.0	44.8	25.7
Fruit and vegetables	1960:	69.9	365.7	658.8	45.2	74.2	2.7	1,216.5	28.3	18.7
	1961:	97.9	353.3	776.3	50.2	87.6	2.3	1,367.6	29.8	20.9
Sugar, sugar preparations	1960:	17.9	99.8	31.6	6.0	22.1	10.7	188.1	1.4	2.8
	1961:	7.4	68.3	29.4	3.9	15.9	10.6	135.5	2.2	4.4
Feedstuffs for animal (not incl. unmilled cereals)	1960:	43.1	36.9	106.7	25.0	67.7	1.8	281.2	65.9	9.4
	1961:	39.8	44.3	106.8	17.8	77.4	1.7	287.8	60.1	10.9
Coffee, tea, etc. misc. food) Crude rubber, etc. 3/ )	1960:	119.8	422.7	620.1	212.7	166.1	13.7	1,555.1	61.0	30.7
	1961:	118.3	367.7	626.0	199.2	185.0	12.2	1,508.4	63.9	32.9
Non-alcoholic beverage) Unmanufactured tobacco)	1960:	27.3	26.6	113.6	10.2	53.4	2/	231.1	24.0	13.4
	1961:	28.9	33.3	121.2	10.0	56.6	2/	250.0	27.1	12.5
Hides and skins, undressed	1960:	12.1	85.6	72.8	85.9	26.8	5.0	288.2	3.5	.6
	1961:	13.7	89.8	86.8	77.1	29.3	4.6	301.3	4.0	1.4
Oilseed, nuts, and kernels	1960:	34.9	166.7	194.4	56.3	105.0	3.9	561.2	47.7	1.6
	1961:	36.6	158.0	189.0	68.0	97.9	3.6	553.1	41.6	1.9
Oils and fats, animal	1960:	34.2	97.4	149.6	133.6	70.3	.9	486.0	7.1	4.7
	1961:	27.0	102.3	146.7	99.0	57.5	7.2	439.7	9.2	4.4
Silk	1960:	.1	11.1	5.0	15.9	2/	2/	32.1	---	---
	1961:	.1	10.1	5.2	17.2	2/	---	32.6	---	---
Wool and other animal hair	1960:	142.1	228.6	160.6	213.5	43.5	17.3	805.6	10.5	12.7
	1961:	157.2	229.8	160.4	196.5	46.4	15.6	805.9	9.7	10.9
Cotton	1960:	68.6	210.0	238.9	181.0	58.1	1.7	758.3	7.1	4.5
	1961:	66.7	205.0	218.1	166.6	59.0	1.3	716.7	7.5	4.7
Jute, including jute cuttings and waste	1960:	14.7	22.4	16.3	12.2	3.3	1.1	70.0	.5	2.4
	1961:	21.6	24.5	18.1	12.9	4.7	1.2	83.0	.6	2.6
Other vegetable fibers	1960:	21.1	23.7	30.0	14.2	12.4	1.0	102.4	7.1	2.1
	1961:	26.9	20.9	30.8	15.2	12.5	1.3	107.6	6.6	1.6
Total	1960:	795.6	1,985.2	3,381.1	1,502.5	971.9	102.1	8,738.4	348.3	137.3
	1961:	826.6	1,911.5	3,541.6	1,465.0	983.8	119.2	8,847.7	310.4	167.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued-



Table 39.--Western Europe: Agricultural imports by country, European Economic Community, European Economic Community plus applicants, and total Western Europe, 1960 and 1961 -continued

Commodity and year		Norway	United Kingdom	Total EEC plus applicants	Austria	Portugal	Sweden	Switzerland	Finland	Spain	Total Western Europe <sup>1/</sup>
Millions of U. S. Dollars											
Live animals	1960:	2/	120.2	417.0	13.3	2/	.9	4.9	2/	---	436.1
	1961:	.1	146.9	458.7	4.5	.1	1.0	5.1	.1	1.5	471.0
Meat and meat preparations	1960:	5.4	971.9	1,413.1	13.0	5.5	16.3	42.9	4.3	---	1,495.1
	1961:	3.6	858.2	1,258.0	10.1	5.3	23.1	42.0	10.0	6.6	1,355.1
Dairy products and eggs	1960:	.3	484.0	939.7	8.8	.1	4.9	21.3	.1	---	974.9
	1961:	.9	439.9	867.1	8.9	.3	7.6	28.8	.3	3.5	916.5
Cereals and cereal preparations	1960:	37.1	414.7	1,544.3	59.2	11.4	32.0	75.3	21.8	---	1,744.0
	1961:	34.8	593.0	1,858.3	35.5	25.9	24.9	71.7	15.6	107.0	2,138.9
Fruit and vegetables	1960:	36.5	680.2	1,980.2	51.1	4.5	94.6	86.8	26.2	---	2,243.4
	1961:	37.7	705.6	2,161.6	48.4	3.0	96.5	102.3	29.7	8.4	2,449.9
Sugar, sugar preparations	1960:	17.9	228.6	438.8	1.5	16.0	7.1	21.9	13.6	---	498.9
	1961:	18.4	212.4	372.9	4.0	17.1	5.2	23.3	12.3	4.3	439.1
Feedstuffs for animal (not incl. unmilled cereals)	1960:	9.6	166.6	532.7	7.5	.9	34.2	10.9	9.9	---	596.1
	1961:	8.1	151.3	518.2	7.2	.9	25.0	8.4	6.4	9.2	575.3
Coffee, tea, etc. misc. food)	1960:	44.5	879.7	2,571.0	49.2	15.2	134.3	78.1	42.7	---	2,890.5
Crude rubber, etc. 3/ )	1961:	47.1	858.4	2,510.7	51.0	17.1	138.6	87.7	47.5	43.4	2,896.0
Non-alcoholic beverage)	1960:	11.0	285.8	565.3	5.3	6.1	18.7	22.8	7.2	---	625.4
Unmanufactured tobacco)	1961:	7.3	276.7	573.6	6.5	5.8	19.3	31.6	9.1	23.8	669.7
Hides and skins, undressed	1960:	1.8	56.7	350.8	4.5	5.4	13.0	4.2	4.3	---	382.2
	1961:	2.0	53.6	362.3	5.2	3.8	13.7	5.1	5.0	8.3	403.4
Oilseed, nuts and kernels	1960:	16.6	153.0	780.1	3.8	12.6	16.7	21.5	6.3	---	841.0
	1961:	13.5	137.0	747.1	3.3	11.9	15.5	23.5	6.4	5.2	812.9
Oils and fats, animal	1960:	14.3	150.6	662.7	21.0	6.5	21.0	14.6	6.4	---	732.2
	1961:	10.9	141.9	606.1	20.4	6.0	19.0	16.1	4.5	45.9	718.0
Silk	1960:	---	3.4	35.5	2/	2/	---	10.1	---	---	45.6
	1961:	---	3.0	35.6	2/	2/	---	8.0	---	2/	43.6
Wool and other animal hair	1960:	5.7	419.8	1,254.3	25.1	7.8	17.5	27.3	12.1	---	1,344.1
	1961:	6.2	404.0	1,236.7	27.6	7.0	15.0	28.5	9.4	14.4	1,338.6
Cotton	1960:	3.3	206.6	979.8	19.6	36.3	17.2	34.8	14.8	---	1,102.5
	1961:	3.7	174.8	907.4	20.5	43.6	20.1	35.9	11.2	49.0	1,087.7
Jute, including jute cuttings and waste	1960:	.1	43.9	116.9	1.7	1.1	1.1	.4	---	---	121.2
	1961:	2/	40.9	127.1	2.3	6.1	1.7	.6	---	6.1	143.9
Other vegetable fibers	1960:	2.6	53.5	167.7	3.9	5.4	4.2	3.3	---	---	184.5
	1961:	2.0	46.2	164.0	4.3	6.3	4.2	3.6	---	2.7	185.1
Total	1960:	206.7	5,319.2	14,749.9	288.5	134.8	433.7	481.1	169.7	---	16,257.7
	1961:	196.3	5,243.8	14,765.4	259.7	160.2	430.4	522.2	167.5	339.3	16,644.7

<sup>1/</sup> 1960 does not include data for Spain. <sup>2/</sup> Less than 0.05. <sup>3/</sup> Code 07,09, coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof, miscellaneous food preparation. Code 23, crude rubber (incl. synthetic and reclaimed). Code 29, crude animal and vegetable materials, not elsewhere specified.

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Table 40.--Western Europe: Agricultural exports by country, European Economic Community, European Economic Community plus applicants, and total  
Western Europe, 1960 and 1961

Commodity and year		European Economic Community							Denmark	Ireland
		Belgium- Luxem- bourg	France	West Germany	Italy	Nether- lands	Greece	Total		
		Millions of U. S. Dollars								
Live animals	1960:	10.4	37.8	12.5	3.4	30.5	---	94.6	90.0	113.0
	1961:	9.8	29.4	9.5	1.5	32.8	---	83.0	89.3	143.8
Meat and meat preparations	1960:	16.2	88.3	30.0	13.5	220.7	.2	368.9	381.9	77.1
	1961:	14.7	106.0	16.4	12.6	192.6	---	342.3	371.1	94.5
Dairy products and eggs	1960:	21.1	85.4	11.5	30.0	327.0	.7	475.7	228.8	10.1
	1961:	27.2	121.5	11.2	28.4	316.5	.7	505.5	217.0	18.3
Cereals and cereal preparations	1960:	24.1	191.8	58.0	40.1	36.4	.1	350.5	17.7	3.9
	1961:	25.9	247.0	63.9	40.1	45.6	---	422.5	19.5	9.7
Fruit and vegetables	1960:	34.1	106.6	16.2	394.7	191.6	49.0	792.2	14.0	4.7
	1961:	43.0	114.5	19.7	449.3	218.3	52.7	897.5	11.6	4.6
Sugar, sugar preparations	1960:	16.0	96.5	10.5	2.6	29.3	.2	155.1	5.1	2.7
	1961:	17.2	116.3	5.3	3.7	21.3	.1	163.9	4.2	3.3
Feedstuffs for animal (not incl. unmilled cereals)	1960:	8.7	24.8	24.8	5.5	31.2	1.0	96.0	14.8	2.3
	1961:	11.3	26.0	31.1	4.7	32.7	---	105.8	14.1	2.3
Coffee, tea, etc. misc. food) Crude rubber, etc. 3/ )	1960:	36.4	69.3	57.1	66.7	248.4	3.7	481.6	33.3	21.2
	1961:	42.0	80.3	57.2	74.4	270.7	4.1	528.7	49.4	22.4
Non-alcoholic beverage) Unmanufactured tobacco)	1960:	1.7	15.2	.7	15.8	5.2	72.9	111.5	.4	.1
	1961:	2.3	15.3	.9	18.4	6.5	82.9	126.3	.5	.1
Hides and skins, undressed	1960:	6.8	26.9	24.4	12.5	21.0	9.1	100.7	12.4	2.6
	1961:	8.0	30.2	21.0	17.2	20.8	10.9	108.1	10.2	3.4
Oilseed, nuts, and kernels	1960:	2.5	2.1	.8	.6	7.1	.3	13.4	3.3	---
	1961:	2.9	5.6	.8	.7	7.0	.1	17.1	6.0	---
Oils and fats, animal	1960:	13.4	19.1	34.4	8.0	51.4	4.3	130.6	16.4	1.0
	1961:	13.7	24.9	36.1	11.2	44.0	.2	130.1	16.1	1.6
Silk	1960:	.1	.4	.1	6.6	---	.2	7.4	2/	---
	1961:	.1	.8	2/	2.2	2/	.5	3.6	---	---
Wool and other animal hair	1960:	80.1	134.2	19.0	6.3	10.9	.8	251.3	2.1	13.3
	1961:	85.3	125.7	18.8	7.1	13.4	.6	250.9	1.8	14.9
Cotton	1960:	3.1	4.2	13.3	1.4	4.7	19.0	45.7	.3	---
	1961:	3.4	2.9	17.6	2.1	5.4	24.3	55.7	.3	n.a.
Jute, including jute cuttings and waste	1960:	1.4	.1	1.0	.1	.2	---	2.8	2/	---
	1961:	1.5	.1	.1	.1	.2	---	2.0	2/	n.a.
Other vegetable fibers	1960:	34.3	7.1	.7	4.2	12.2	---	58.5	.3	2/
	1961:	38.5	10.3	.7	3.7	17.3	---	70.5	.4	2/
Total	1960:	310.4	909.8	315.0	612.0	1,227.8	161.5	3,536.5	820.8	252.0
	1961:	346.8	1,056.8	310.3	677.4	1,245.1	177.1	3,813.5	811.5	318.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued-



Table 40.--Western Europe: Agricultural exports by country, European Economic Community, European Economic Community plus applicants, and total  
Western Europe, 1960 and 1961 -continued

Commodity and year		Norway	United Kingdom	Total EEC plus applicants	Austria	Portugal	Sweden	Switzerland	Finland	Spain	Total Western Europe <sup>1/</sup>
Millions of U. S. Dollars											
Live animals	1960:	.8	32.7	331.1	25.2	---	6.6	4.6	.2	---	367.7
	1961:	.1	55.3	371.5	25.9	---	6.7	3.7	.2	2.0	410.0
Meat and meat preparations	1960:	3.4	14.2	845.5	4.7	1.4	18.1	2.6	.4	---	872.7
	1961:	4.5	12.7	825.1	2.1	.7	13.4	1.1	1.1	1.3	844.8
Dairy products and eggs	1960:	11.8	19.2	745.6	13.3	3.0	17.8	41.8	35.9	---	857.4
	1961:	9.7	19.9	770.4	13.2	2.7	12.8	44.5	29.4	---	873.0
Cereals and cereal preparations	1960:	.6	50.2	422.9	1.2	.2	12.3	4.6	2.1	---	443.3
	1961:	1.2	52.9	505.8	4.1	.6	31.1	4.9	5.5	10.7	562.7
Fruit and vegetables	1960:	.5	22.9	834.3	2.2	8.5	6.3	15.7	.7	---	867.7
	1961:	.3	26.0	940.0	3.3	13.6	6.7	7.1	.8	241.5	1,213.0
Sugar, sugar preparations	1960:	.1	77.6	240.6	1.1	---	1.0	.8	.2	---	243.7
	1961:	.2	59.7	231.3	1.8	---	.7	1.0	.2	2.1	237.1
Feedstuffs for animal (not incl. unmilled cereals)	1960:	14.0	6.7	133.8	.7	1.0	.2	.2	1.4	---	137.3
	1961:	17.6	6.1	145.9	.5	1.5	.3	.3	.3	.1	148.9
Coffee, tea, etc. misc. food)	1960:	4.6	86.4	627.1	2.2	2.8	6.5	22.0	1.4	---	662.0
Crude rubber, etc. <sup>3/</sup>	1961:	6.6	85.6	692.7	3.0	3.0	8.4	33.9	1.8	11.9	754.7
Non-alcoholic beverage)	1960:	<sup>2/</sup>	5.1	117.1	.6	.2	.1	.1	---	---	118.1
Unmanufactured tobacco)	1961:	.1	4.9	131.9	.6	.2	.1	.1	---	<sup>2/</sup>	132.9
Hides and skins, undressed	1960:	5.0	9.8	130.5	1.9	.2	8.7	7.7	5.7	---	154.7
	1961:	5.4	10.6	137.7	1.4	.2	9.8	8.5	4.9	5.9	168.4
Oilseed, nuts, and kernels	1960:	---	.1	16.8	---	---	3.4	---	---	---	20.2
	1961:	---	.3	23.4	.7	---	.9	---	<sup>2/</sup>	.1	25.1
Oils and fats, animal	1960:	34.0	18.1	200.1	.3	5.3	7.7	2.1	1.9	---	217.4
	1961:	37.5	17.1	202.4	.4	4.8	9.0	2.2	1.6	68.2	288.6
Silk	1960:	---	---	7.4	---	---	---	1.7	---	---	9.1
	1961:	---	<sup>2/</sup>	3.6	---	---	---	1.0	---	---	4.6
Wool and other animal hair	1960:	1.3	197.0	465.0	.7	1.2	1.7	2.2	<sup>2/</sup>	---	470.8
	1961:	1.2	198.6	467.4	.8	1.5	1.4	4.1	<sup>2/</sup>	2.2	477.4
Cotton	1960:	<sup>2/</sup>	4.9	50.9	.7	.2	.7	1.8	<sup>2/</sup>	---	54.3
	1961:	<sup>2/</sup>	4.6	60.6	.8	.5	.6	1.7	<sup>2/</sup>	.1	64.3
Jute, including jute cuttings and waste	1960:	---	---	2.8	---	.1	<sup>2/</sup>	---	---	---	2.9
	1961:	---	n.a.	2.0	<sup>2/</sup>	---	<sup>2/</sup>	<sup>2/</sup>	---	---	2.0
Other vegetable fibers	1960:	---	1.4	60.2	.2	<sup>2/</sup>	.3	.1	---	---	60.8
	1961:	---	2.3	73.2	.1	.1	.2	.1	---	.3	74.0
Total	1960:	76.1	546.3	5,231.7	55.0	24.1	91.4	108.0	49.9	---	5,560.1
	1961:	84.4	556.6	5,584.9	58.7	29.4	102.1	114.2	45.8	346.4	6,281.5

<sup>1/</sup> 1960 does not include data for Spain. <sup>2/</sup> Less than 0.05. <sup>3/</sup> Code 07,09, coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof, miscellaneous food preparation. Code 23, crude rubber (incl. synthetic and reclaimed). Code 29, crude animal and vegetable materials, not elsewhere specified.

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